The Pyongyang Times

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Platform of the Pyongyang city mass rally held on the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism"

Let's Make U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Withdraw from S. Korea and Unify the Fatherland, and Knock Down U.S. Imperialism in Unity with the Revolutionary Peoples of the Whole World!

In Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Grand Pyongyang City Mass Rally and 200,000-Strong Mammoth Demonstration Marking the "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism" Held

A Pyongyang city mass rally was held on June 25 on Kim Il Sung Square with the attendance of over 200,000 citizens on the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the rally.

June 25 this year is the 20th anniversary of the war of aggression ignited by the U.S. imperialists. On this day the entire Korean people were burning with surging indignation at the U.S. imperialists, the most vicious criminal and aggressor running wild to plunge the Korean people again into the holocaust of war, and filled with the determination to take a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge upon the beasts.

Their hearts were also inflamed with the revolutionary mettle and resolve to fight for achieving independent national unification after forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, wiping them all off the face of the earth in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and all revolutionary peoples of the world under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and for winning a victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

Citizens of the capital surged into Kim Il Sung Square from early in the morning, shouting the slogans denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Respectfully put up in the front of the square overbrimming with crowds was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements. And there were to be seen big placards in characters reading: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Let's arm ourselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Fluttering high over the tall buildings and on the flag masts of the square were the red-and-deep blue national flags of the D.P.R.K. with the five-pointed bright star in them, the flags soaked with the red blood of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had waged a long-drawn-out, heroic struggle with arms in their hands against Japanese imperialism and for the restoration of the fatherland, the flags permeated with the lofty patriotism displayed by the true patriotic fighters and the hero-soldiers who had devoted themselves to the struggle for the defence of the country's freedom and liberation and the people's power in the arduous days of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Taking their stands on either side of the platform were the cadres of the Party and government organs and the People's Army and public organizations, the Heroes and Labour Heroes of the D.P.R.K. and the responsible functionaries in domains of science, culture and the press. Also present there were members of the delegations from various countries who had visited our country to take part in the events of the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" and other events of the month of the anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle, and many foreign guests now staying in our country such as Said Kasim Hammudi, Chief Editor of the Iraqi paper **Al Jumhouriayah**, Hamid Said, Deputy Chief Editor of **Al Thoura**, a delegation of the All India-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Chairman K.D. Malaviya, Jorgen I. Eriksson, Chief Editor of the **Korea Information**, organ of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association.

Invited to the occasion were the diplomatic representatives from various countries to our country and staff members of their embassies and foreign students staying in our country.

At 10 a.m. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, appeared on the rostrum amid the playing of the welcome music.

"Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" More than 200,000 people broke into the shout which shook earth and sky, looking up to the great Leader whom they always adore.

The square packed with crowds welcoming the Leader with pennants in their hands turned into a veritable sea of flowers and the people were aflame with emotion and joy.

All the people who were sending enthusiastic, unending cheers to the fatherly Leader were full of the unshakable belief that our revolution led by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung would surely emerge victorious and of the firm resolve to fight on to the end along the one road of revolution led by the Leader dedicating their youth and lives.

Taking up the platform together with Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Gwang Hyop, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae, Kim Ik Son, O Jin U, So Chol, Choi Yong Jin, Hyon Mu Gwang, Sok San and Chong Jun Taek and other responsible cadres of Party and government organs and public organizations.

Amid the enthusiastic applause of the crowds the platform was also taken up by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and his wife; head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the

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Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the People's Republic of China after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of People's Republic of China

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 24 the delegation of the People's Republic of China that had been visiting our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; deputy head of the delegation Comrade Li Tso-peng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Political Commissar of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; delegation members—Comrade Lu Yu-lan, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Fang I, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Chinese Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country; and Comrade Tsao Ke-chiang, Deputy-Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry who was accompanying the delegation.

Also present were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; and Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, replying to his telegram of greetings to the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, replying to his telegram sent in connection with the flood damages in Romania.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, replying to his telegram of greetings to the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, replying to his telegram sent to the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the national day of Tunisia.

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Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and deputy head of the delegation Comrade Li Tso-peng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Political Commissar of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Minister attached to the Premier's Office of the DRV; head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu, special envoy of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front His Excellency Sanan Soutthichak, Member of the Central Committee of Laotian Patriotic Front and Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Front.

Then the platform was mounted by head of the delegation of the Central Union of Workers of Cuba Francisco Linares Calud, First Secretary of Pinar Del Rio Province of the Central Union of Workers of Cuba; head of the Vietnam trade union delegation Ho Si Ngoi, Member of the Standing Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam; head of the delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen Abdul Kader Amin, Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of

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DPRK Cabinet Gives Banquet

in Honour of Del. of PRC, Govt. Del. of DRV, Del. of RSV and Del. of Laotian Patriotic Front on a Visit to Our Country

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of June 25 in honour of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam and the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front visiting our country to attend events of the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" and other events of the month of anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae were present at the banquet.

Invited to the banquet were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on a state visit to our country.

Also invited there were the members of the delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam headed by Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Minister attached to the Premier's Office of the DRV; the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam headed by His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu, special envoy of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; and the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by His Excellency Sanan Soutthichak, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the same.

Invited there together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk were Cambodian guests visiting our country.

Among those present at the banquet were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and his wife; Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the WPK, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and his wife; Comrade Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Choe Yong Jin and Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Candidate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Premiers of the Cabinet; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party and Ministers of the Cabinet; and other functionaries of Party and government organs and public organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army; and responsible functionaries of scientific, educational, cultural, art and press organs.

Also invited there were staff members of the embassies of the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam in Pyongyang.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, and head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam and head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front entered the banquet hall, all the attendants rose to their feet and enthusiastically welcomed them with stormy applause.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Minister attached to the Premier's Office of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, head of the government delegation of the DRV; His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu, special envoy of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam; and His Excellency Sanan Soutthichak, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the same, head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with militant solidarity and warm fraternal friendship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam

Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Receives Govt. Del. of DRV and Del. of RSV

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 25 the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the DRV government delegation Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Minister attached to the Premier's Office of the DRV, and delegation members Comrade Buiquy, Vice-Minister of Labour of the DRV, and Tran Van Thanh, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the DRV in our country.

Also present there were head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu, special envoy of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, deputy head of the delegation Vu Ngoc Ho, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Ambassador of the Republic of South Vietnam to our country, and delegation members Nguyen Ngoc Lien and Nguyen Thi Anh Thu, Yankee hunting fighters.

Present there were Comrade Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front

Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Receives Delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on June 25 the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation His Excellency Sanan Soutthichak, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Front, and member of the delegation Thanh, Colonel of the Patriotic Neutralist Forces of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

Comrade Choe Yong Jin, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, was also present.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Speech by Comrade Choi Yong Kun
at the Banquet Given by the DPRK Cabinet

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk!

Respected Comrade Huang Yung-sheng!

Respected Comrade Tran Huu Duc!

Respected Your Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu!

Respected Your Excellency Sanan Soutthichak!

Respected members of foreign delegations!

Respected comrades!

Today we are very happy to meet like this in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, with representatives of many fraternal countries who are visiting our country to attend the events of the "month of anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

Permit me, first of all, to express sincere thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Chairman of the National United Front and our close friend, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, who are now on a state visit to our country, for attending this banquet as an expression of firm solidarity with our people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy. I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, warmly welcome the delegation of the People's Republic of China with Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as its head and with Comrade Li Tso-peng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Political Commissar of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as its deputy head.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, warmly welcome the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam headed by Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Minister attached to the Premier's Office of the DRV, and the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam headed by His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu, special envoy of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, warmly welcome the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by His Excellency Sanan Soutthichak, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front and Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Front.

Today Pyongyang, our capital, and the whole country seethed with the high revolutionary zeal of our people who are resolutely condemning U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy, and are determined to fight out the enemy to the bitter end.

The attendance at this significant event of representatives of many Asian countries making revolution which stand side by side with us on the joint front against U.S. imperialism greatly encouraged our people and further reinforced their confidence in sure victory.

I express once again deep thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding Leader of the Cambodian people and prominent anti-imperialist fighter, to the representative of the People's Republic of China and representatives of many other brotherly countries for making at today's historic mass rally very encouraging and stirring speeches in support to the righteous struggle of the Korean people as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and brothers fighting on the same front against U.S. imperialism.

Representatives of many fraternal countries met together like this to support the Korean people in their righteous struggle against U.S. imperialism and expressed their steadfast position and renewed their firm determination to wage the anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle all the more vigorously. This is a great demonstration of the unity of the revolutionary peoples in Asia and one more heavy blow at U.S. imperialism.

It is of very great significance to cement the unity of the peoples of countries making revolution in Asia today when the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are intensifying day by day their manoeuvres for aggression and war in this region.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, said as follows:

"If the peoples of various Asian countries making revolution, including Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China and Korea, form a common front and join in dealing collective blows at U.S. imperialism, they will be able to knock it down and firmly ensure the victory of our common cause."

The peoples of Korea, China, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, through the history of the protracted revolutionary struggles they waged victoriously against Japanese imperialism, French imperialism and U.S. imperialism in the past, are convinced that if they unite, they can knock down any formidable enemy.

At the time of the Korean war, too, the Korean and Chinese peoples fought shoulder to shoulder in one trench and humbled in the dust the pride of U.S. imperialism which had been bluffing and started it on its downgrade.

The Korean people always remember the brilliant feats performed by the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war.

Today I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the brotherly Chinese people for helping our people with their blood during the past Fatherland Liberation War.

As Asia is a region where the revolutionary storm is raging most furiously, today the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to attack the socialist countries and national independent states in Asia and check the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces in this region by concentrating their armed forces there and mobilizing their vassal states and puppets including the force of Japanese militarism.

The Japanese militarists are cunningly trying to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" by faithfully serving U.S. imperialism as its "shock troops" with the historical crisis of its strategy of Asian aggression as a background.

A few days ago the U.S. imperialists and the Sato government of Japan proclaimed the automatic renewal of the U.S.-Japan "security pact" whose term expired, thus making one more undisguised challenge to peace.

We decisively condemn it as the criminal act of creating a more serious danger of war in the whole area of Asia to revise for the worse and renew this treaty of aggressive military alliance directly aimed at invading Korea and China, Indochina and other parts of Asia.

The socialist countries and the countries making revolution in Asia can not remain a passive onlooker to this dangerous development.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Leader of the Chinese people, said as follows:

"U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other."

The more the enemy intensifies his aggressive manoeuvring, the more firmly the revolutionary peoples will unite and the fiercer struggle they will put up to counter it.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists must not forget the lesson of history but look straight at reality and stop running wild.

Korea of today is not the Korea of yesterday nor is Asia of today the Asia of yesterday.

Today our Korea is firmly standing at the eastern outpost of socialism as a mighty socialist state with solid foundations of an independent national economy and all-people defence system.

The 700 million Chinese people are marching forward vigorously under the banner of socialism and the People's Republic of China is standing imposingly as a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force in Asia.

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The U.S. imperialist aggressors are being hit and mauled continuously in the whole of Indochina—indomitable Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The frantic machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists only make their position more difficult and drive them more speedily into the quagmire of ruin.

U.S. imperialism must withdraw without delay from South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Japan and all other parts of Asia where it has set foot and the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism and its machinations for overseas aggression be decisively foiled and smashed.

Today the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, are vigorously carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel on the basis of the already-made brilliant successes and making full preparations to beat back any invasion by U.S. imperialism, and are keeping up a resolute struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea and the independent unification of the fatherland.

The South Korean people, encouraged by the achievements of the people in the northern half, are unflinchingly waging the national-salvation struggle in various forms against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for freedom and liberation and for the unification of the fatherland.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors refuse to pull out, they will be surely chased out by the united might of the people.

Comrades and friends!

The anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggles of the peoples are in the relationship of supporting each other.

Our people support the struggle of the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism and regard it as a support to our own work for liberation.

The Korean people always regard as their own struggle the struggle of the Chinese people for liberating Taiwan, the struggle of the entire people of North and South Vietnam for defending the North, liberating the South and reunifying the fatherland, the struggle of the Laotian people for national independence and the struggle of the Cambodian people for liberating their fatherland again, and further harden the determination to make every effort to strengthen the militant friendship and solidarity with the peoples of these countries and do everything necessary for supporting them at a proper level required by the situation.

The Korean people express full support to and solidarity with all the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for freedom and liberation and for the consolidation of national independence.

Respected comrades and friends!

The fate of U.S. imperialism is like the sun setting in the western sky and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the revolutionary peoples is invincible.

At this place overflowing with the feeling of militant friendship, I propose a toast:

To the militant friendship and solidarity of the Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples;

To the militant friendship and solidarity of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world;

To the health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding Leader of the Cambodian people, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk;

To the health of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Leader of the Chinese people, and Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman;

To the health of respected Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Party and government leaders of Vietnam;

To the health of His Excellency respected Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation;

To the health of respected Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front;

To the health of respected Prince Penn Nouth and his wife;

To the health of respected Comrade Huang Yung-sheng;

To the health of respected Comrade Tran Huu Duc;

To the health of His Excellency respected Nguyen Van Hieu;

To the health of His Excellency respected Sanan Southlichak;

To the health of respected members of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam and the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front and the diplomatic representatives of these countries;

To the health of comrades and friends present here.

Speech by Comrade Kim Il

At the Pyongyang City Mass Rally Marking the "Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism"

Comrades!

Today we are marking the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" under the circumstances in which the whole country is seething with a great revolutionary upsurge to honour the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the South Korean people's anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle is gaining momentum, and the flames of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist struggle are rising fiercely in Asia, Africa, Latin America and all other parts of the world.

Twenty years have elapsed since the day when the U.S. imperialists unleashed a barbarous war of aggression against the Korean people.

On this day, the entire Korean people are aflame with a surging animosity against the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, and are filled with a fiery determination to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and unify the country.

Today this mass meeting is honoured with the attendance of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea and prominent anti-imperialist fighter.

Also attending this meeting are the delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Member of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Vietnam and Minister attached to the Premier's Office; the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam led by His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu, special envoy of the Presidium of the C.C. of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front led by His Excellency Sanan Southlichak, Member of the C.C. of the Laotian Patriotic Front and Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the same.

And present at this meeting are the trade union delegations and delegations of other mass organizations and friendship associations from various countries.

This will lend great support to the just cause of the Korean people for the independent unification of the country against U.S. imperialism.

For this I express my deep thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

I also express my thanks to the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, and to the trade union and other mass organizations and friendship associations of various countries, which have sent their delegations to our country.

Comrades!

U.S. imperialism is the Korean people's inveterate enemy whose aggression on our country has a history of more than one hundred years.

As far back as 1866 the U.S. imperialists organized the invasion of our country by their armed pirate ship "General Sherman." Even after that aggressive attempt was frustrated ignominiously, they engaged themselves in ceaseless brigandish aggression and predatory atrocities against our country.

Before liberation the U.S. imperialists backed Japanese imperialism in its occupation of Korea and in its colonial rule, and after liberation, directly occupied South Korea taking the place of the defeated Japanese imperialism and lorded it over there as a new colonial ruler.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all the miseries of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of our country, and constitute a constant cause of war in Korea."

Having occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have reduced it to their complete colony and aggressive military base and plunged the South Korean people into a living hell where starvation, poverty, terrorism and slaughter prevail.

The U.S. imperialists, after turning South Korea under their occupation into a land of darkness, unleashed an aggressive war against our Republic by surprise on June 25, 1950, with the object of converting the whole of Korea into their colony and enslaving the Korean people.

During the last war the U.S. imperialist aggressors reduced our towns and villages to heaps of ashes. Overriding even elementary international laws and human morality, they used germ bombs and chemical and other weapons of mass destruction to murder numerous peaceable inhabitants, thereby committing thrice-cursed atrocities.

The atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Korean war served to reveal that the U.S. imperialists were the most barbarous aggressors, the cannibals of the 20th century, and the vicious enemy of mankind.

The U.S. imperialists resorted to the most barbarous methods and means of warfare ever known in the war history in an attempt to subdue our people but failed to realize their aggressive design.

Upholding the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people rose up in the sacred war for the liberation of their fatherland, closely rallied with one idea and purpose around our Party and the Government of the Republic and inflicted an irrevocable military and political defeat upon the aggressors, bringing them to their knees.

During the last Fatherland Liberation War the Chinese people dispatched volunteers organized with their best sons and daughters to assist our people with blood under the banner of resist U.S. imperialist aggression and aid Korea.

Also, the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all the progressive peoples of the world rendered active support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people.

The Korean people's historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and the ignominious defeat of the U.S. imperialists clearly showed that no force could conquer a people who had risen up for the freedom, independence and progress of their fatherland, taking their destinies in their own hands, under the leadership of their great Leader and Party.

By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War our people humbled in the dust the overweening pride of U.S. imperialism which boasted of being the world's "strongest," and exploded the myth about its "mightiness" completely and started the U.S. imperialists going downhill.

In the Fatherland Liberation War our people foiled the aggressive design of U.S. imperialism which was threatening the socialist countries, and firmly defended the eastern outpost of socialism and greatly contributed to developing the national liberation movements of the oppressed peoples of the whole world onto a new stage.

The truce in Korea was the first step towards the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

However, the U.S. imperialists who had suffered a shameful defeat in Korea ran amuck to hamper in every way the settlement of the Korean issue, step up their policy of colonial subjugation in South Korea and ignite a new war of aggression in our country.

In the postwar years the U.S. imperialists set up the most reactionary military fascist dictatorship in South Korea and have frantically worked to remove all the social and political elements that came in the way of the fulfilment of their policy of aggression and war, and wantonly arrested, imprisoned and mercilessly killed the revolutionaries and patriotic people figlating for independent unification of the country against U.S. imperialism.

With an eye to starting another war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists have shipped into South Korea mass destruction weapons including the tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles in large quantities and newly built and expanded on a large scale military airports, ports, rocket bases, strategic roads and other military bases and establishments in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

In the recent one or two years alone, they increased the strength of the puppet army by over 100,000 to boost it to 700,000. And they have bent themselves on arming the "homeland reserve force" over two million strong.

The U.S. imperialists are now trying to draw Japanese militarism into a new war of aggression against the Korean people as their "shock troops."

The U.S. imperialists brought Japanese militarism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique into collusion and let them conclude bilateral military agreements and thus virtually framed up a "U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance," and the Japanese militarists, on their part, have worked out aggressive war plans against our country and are carrying on frantic military exercises.

What is worse, the Sato clique are speaking out openly their aggressive design against our country. They say that in case a war is again unleashed by U.S. imperialism in Korea they will not "look upon it as a fire on the opposite bank" and that they should foresee a "forestalling attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists' grave military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have become more frequent on land, sea and in the air.

In 1968 the U.S. imperialists infiltrated their armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of our country and in 1969 they let their large spy plane "EC-121" to intrude into our air space. Of late, again they sent their armed spy ship "I-2" deep into the territorial waters on the West Sea of our country. They have been perpetrating such grave hostile espionages and military provocations one after another.

Moreover, from January to the middle of June this year alone the U.S. imperialists perpetrated as many as over 5,100 cases of armed raids, shelling and shooting in the area along the Military Demarcation Line in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

All the developments remind us of the situation on the eve of the Korean War unleashed by the U.S. imperialists: During the period from 1947 to 1949 they frequently launched armed raids in the Ongjin Peninsula, Mts. Songaksan and Unpa-san, Kimhwa, Yangyang and other places and intruded into the areas in the northern half of the Republic to commit the atrocities of murdering and plundering the people and incendiarism. And finally they started a war of aggression against our country by surprise on June 25, 1950.

The intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists have aggravated the situation in our country to the extreme and a dangerous situation in which a war may break out tomorrow or the day after tomorrow has been created in our country due to the U.S. imperialists.

The situation of today makes it imperative for us to maintain sharp revolutionary vigilance and to make full preparations to confront a war.

While keeping close watch on the aggressive move of the U.S. imperialists, we must be fully prepared to fight a war so that we can repulse the enemy at a stroke when he ignites it.

With no machination of military provocation can the U.S. imperialist aggressors frighten our people.

The Korean people of today is not the Korean people of yesterday and our might has grown incomparably stronger than in the 1950's.

Our people have been united firmly as never before around the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius, and they are firmly determined to face, fight and defeat the enemy at any time at the call of the Leader.

The monolithic political and ideological unity of our people who are rallied around the Leader with one mind and purpose is the source of our invincible power that can defeat any aggressor.

We have the powerful independent national economy and mighty defence capability.

We have mighty heavy industry with the machine-building industry as the core.

Our People's Army has grown into a modernized, cadre army, into a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed force that can defeat any enemy, and the entire people are under arms and the whole country has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

Besides, we have many comrades-in-arms and friends in the world and the revolutionary peoples of the world are rendering an active support and encouragement to our people in their just struggle.

If U.S. imperialism obstinately force a new war upon the Korean people in disregard of their repeated warnings, it will suffer several times, nay, scores of times greater defeat than in the last Korean war.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"If the enemy forces a new war upon us, all the people will rise as one in a heroic struggle to defend the great socialist gains in the northern half of the Republic, attain the complete liberation and unification of the fatherland and safeguard peace in Asia and the world and will deal annihilating blows to the enemy."

The U.S. imperialists must face the reality squarely and should not behave recklessly.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must quit South Korea at once taking their aggression army and all their lethal weapons with them.

If the U.S. imperialists do not withdraw from South Korea, our people, in unity with the fighting peoples in Asia, will force them out by the joint struggle.

When the U.S. imperialist aggression troops quit South Korea, the question of Korea's unification will be solved by the Korean people themselves independently.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The basic line of national unification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to unify the North and South by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea."

The question of the unification of our country is the internal affairs of our nation which can and must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces.

It is entirely illegal that the U.S. imperialists brought the Korean question to the United Nations.

The United Nations that was a belligerent in the Korean war and still serves as a tool of U.S. imperialism for its occupation of South Korea and the execution of its policy of war, has no competence whatsoever to meddle in the Korean question.

The United Nations must abrogate all its illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question" and dissolve at once the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" which acts as a local servant of U.S. imperialism in Korea.

In order to achieve the independent unification of the country we must overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their faithful lackeys, along with driving out the U.S. imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the

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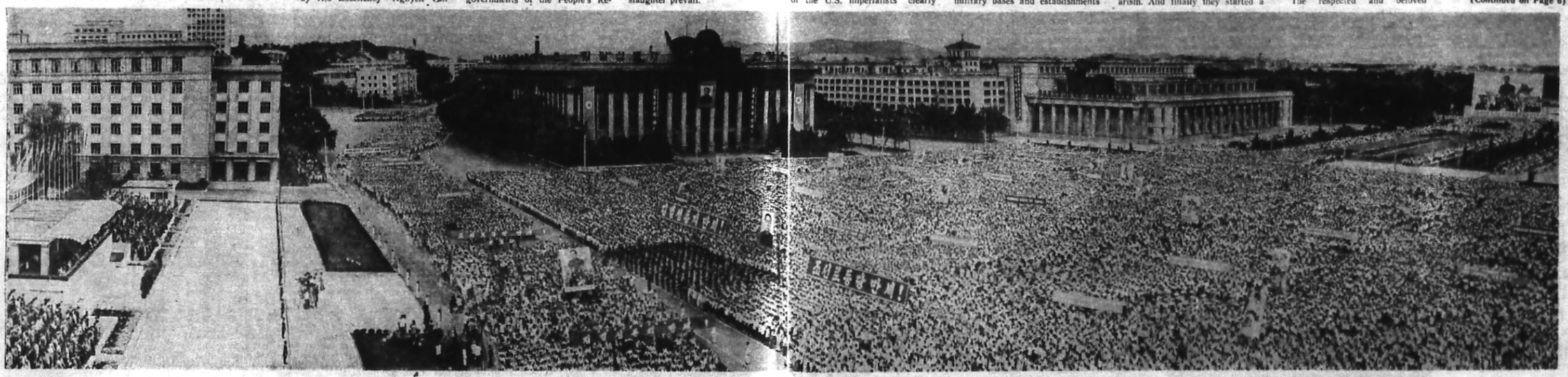

The Pyongyang city mass rally marking the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism"

Speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea,

AT PYONGYANG CITY MASS RALLY HELD ON THE "DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM"

Respected Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet,

Respected Madame Kim Il Sung,

Respected Your Excellency Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium,

Respected Madame Choi Yong Kun,

Esteemed Your Excellencies, Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles, Messieurs.

Dear Korean brothers and sisters,

Dear friends,

It is a great honour for me, the representative of Cambodia and the Khmer people, to make a speech at this solemn meeting.

On June 25, 1950, to be more exact, 20 years ago, the American imperialists provoked a criminal war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the sinister design to conquer the whole of Korea, reduce the Korean people to their slaves and extend the flame of war to the Asian continent.

This aggression was characterized by extreme ferocity, extreme barbarity and extreme cowardice which presented a complete contrast to the ideas of what they call democracy, freedom, justice, peace and respect for other peoples loudly claimed by the propaganda of the U.S.A., the "chief" of the so-called "free world."

In this odious aggression, the U.S. imperialists, inordinately rich, tried all the "trump cards" in their infernal play. They not only hurled the bulk of their naval, ground and air forces commanded by their admirals and generals, but also brought numerous mercenary troops of 15 countries, besides the puppet troops of South Korea, and they were supplied with enormous, ultra-modern war materials.

Under the outstanding leadership of the national hero Marshal Kim Il Sung, the glorious vanquisher of Japanese imperialism, the heroic Korean people and their heroic army took up the challenge of the colossal aggressor and his lackeys. They inflicted upon the enemy defeat after defeat and, at the end of the extremely destructive war of three years, won a shining victory, bringing the enemy to his knees and forcing him to sign the armistice.

This was a victory without precedent, which I call "an historical event of greatest importance."

The astonished world learned at that time that the "invincible" American giant was utterly vanquished by a small Asian people. Marshal Kim Il Sung who, with his people and People's Army, vanquished for the second time the second imperialism stronger than the first, made the following just conclusion:

"In the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists suffered a miserable military defeat for the first time in the history of the United States, and this meant the beginning of a downhill turn for U.S. imperialism."

"...The victory of our people... revealed the vulnerability and corruptness of U.S. imperialism and showed the oppressed nations of the world that U.S. imperialism is not an unconquerable enemy and that they can defeat it."

The myth about the "invincibility" of American imperialism, the richest, the strongest and the most tenacious among imperialisms and colonialisms of all ages, was destroyed in a most masterly, most heroic and most marvellous fashion by the Korean people under the glorious leadership of the D.P.R.K. and Marshal Kim Il Sung.

This made an inestimable contribution to the liberation of other peoples victimized by the same imperialism.

In Latin America, under the very nose of the U.S.A., the Cuban people, a small people subjected for a long time to misery by American imperialism and its local valets, succeeded in winning a total victory over it in 1959.

Under the valiant leadership of Major Fidel Castro, the heroic Cuban people founded a popular and socialist republic, whose revolution is shaking to its depth the base of exploitation and oppression which American imperialism impudently established in these decades in Latin America.

American imperialism which was brought to its knees in the D.P.R.K. and in Cuba, is now falling on its knees for the third time in Vietnam.

In this regard, allow me to recount my personal story. Several years ago, I had a dispute with a reactionary American on the U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people. I told him that American imperialism would sooner or later be vanquished by the Vietnamese people and would be chased out of Indochina just as the French colonialists had been ousted.

The reactionary Yankee retorted that his country was infinitely richer and stronger than France and the U.S.A. was present in Asia not for suppressing the freedom of the Asian people but for defending it.

But what is the "protection of freedom" by the U.S.A. in fact?

Are the South Korean people free? They are extremely unhappy and humiliated when the people in the northern half are enjoying very remarkable freedom and prosperity.

South Korea is a veritable colony of the U.S.A., where corruption, unemployment and social and economic crisis are becoming increasingly prevalent.

In the northern half, a perfect social justice for the people has been established and each year brings a great leaping advance in all the domains of national construction. Its agriculture and industry and substructure in general are developing at the pace of Chollima and, in the framework of the present Seven-Year Plan, at the marvellous "speed of Kangson."

South Korea is under the oppression of military fascist dictatorship, which, far from ensuring the progress of the country and the happiness of the people, is sending a fabulous number of men to the shambles in South Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people are a fraternal people to the Korean people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a socialist state which truly ensures national independence, freedom and dignity of the people and maintains solidarity only with the peoples fighting for independence, democracy, peace and justice.

Freedom exists no more where American imperialism has set foot, either in Asia or in Africa or in Latin America or in Oceania or in certain European countries.

The main speciality of American imperialism is to create, in the satellite countries of the third world, "anti-democracy," social injustice, misery and "anti-peace."

To take for example Thailand, a neighbour of Cambodia, which had been reputed for her prosperity and independence. She has become the second South Korea where the Kittikachorn-Praphas Charusathien clique in Bangkok is competing with the Pak Jung Hi clique in Seoul in bad jobs.

There are lastly the examples of the three Indochinese countries.

The Geneva International Accords signed in July 1954 promised them complete independence, peace and territorial integrity.

It firmly guaranteed the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos and reunification of Vietnam by July 1956.

The Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples had never done anything against the U.S.A.

But, it decided, from 1955, to apply against these three peoples the doctrine of ex-Senator MacCarthy and State Secretary Foster Dulles.

MacCarthy recommended a "holy war" against communism and Dulles another "holy war" against neutralism. In this way, the "falcons" of Pentagon, the C.I.A., and other U.S. bellicose imperialist organs swooped down upon North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos and in the end upon Cambodia.

South Vietnam lost its independence, its freedom and its peace before the ink had hardly dried on the Geneva Agreements of July 1954.

Some time later, Laos lost her legitimate prerogatives and the new Geneva Agreements signed in 1962 could not check the U.S.A. escalating its aggression and intensifying bombing in this kingdom.

The U.S. air bombardment has been escalated to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which the United States tried to reduce to ashes as it did against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1950-1951-1952.

But, like the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam vanquished the Yankee aggressor.

It is at this time that because it has enjoyed free and happy life for 16 years, Cambodia, in its turn, is invaded, occupied, oppressed and plunged into fire and bloodbath by the American imperialists in 1970.

During its aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1950, the U.S.A. brought in the mercenaries of 15 satellite countries and the puppet troops of Syngman Rhee.

In their aggression against

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executors of U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the traitors to the nation, should be put to a stern judgement of the people and the traitorous, dependent and reactionary puppet regime in South Korea should be overthrown.

The Japanese militarists' machination to reinvade South Korea is creating another grave obstacle to our people's struggle for the unification of the country.

We must keep the highest vigilance against Japanese militarism that is seriously obstructing our struggle for the independent unification of the country in collusion with U.S. imperialism and resolutely expose and shatter its move of reinvasion.

Comrades!

The U.S. imperialists are not only playing with fire to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea but also stepping up their aggressive manoeuvres in Asia still further and aggravating the situation all over the world.

The U.S. imperialists are further expanding their criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and further intensifying their armed intervention in Laos and, of late, started a large-scale armed invasion of Cambodia by mobilizing their aggressive armed forces and mercenaries of their satellite countries.

They are also occupying Taiwan, a sacred territory of the People's Republic of China, and continuously aggravating tension in the Taiwan Straits.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to every conceivable intrigue to realize their ambition for Asian aggression by bringing the Japanese militarists and other puppets and vassal countries in Asia into an "anti-communist" military alliance and thus making "Asians fight Asians" under the signboard of the so-called "Nixon doctrine." They do so as they are driven into a tighter corner with their aggressive machinations having met with the growing indignation and resistance of the peoples all over the world including the people of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists are instigating the Zionists to perpetrate aggressive acts against the Arab people and trying frenziedly to strangulate the Republic of Cuba.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught that under the present situation in which tension has become further aggravated in Asia and all the other regions of the world due to the aggression and war machinations of U.S. imperialism, the peoples of all countries of the world engaged in revolution should join in dealing collective blows at U.S. imperialism and that, particularly, the peoples of the revolutionary countries in Asia should form a common front against U.S. imperialism and step up the joint anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in dismembering them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

Recently he also taught that **"if the peoples of various Asian countries making revolution, including Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China and Korea, form a common front and join in dealing collective blows at U.S. imperialism, they will be able to knock it down and firmly ensure the victory of our common cause."**

Today when the U.S. imperialists are directing their spearhead of aggression at Asia, which has become the main venue of the world revolution, it is of great significance in frustrating the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Asia and accelerating their doom to form a common front of the peoples of those countries engaged in revolution in this region and step up their joint anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

The Asian peoples have a brilliant tradition of joint revolutionary struggle fought against imperialism.

The Korean and Chinese peoples had fought shoulder to shoulder for a long time against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, and fought together in the same trench against U.S. imperialism in the last Fatherland Liberation War. Today the Korean and Chinese peoples are waging, as before, a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

As was pointed out in the joint communique issued early in April last in connection with the visit to our country of Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the consolidation of militant fraternity, friendship and unity between the two peoples of Korea and China and the intensification of their anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist struggle are of great significance in frustrating the aggression and war machinations of U.S. imperialism and hastening its doom. The Korean and Chinese peoples are also firmly standing on the same front in supporting and encouraging the righteous anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian and other Indochinese peoples.

In his May 20 statement, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Chinese people, appealed: **"Peoples of the whole world, let us unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their stooges!"**

This not only greatly inspired the struggle of the Indochinese peoples but also encouraged the peoples of all countries fighting against U.S. imperialism.

Today, the unity has been further strengthened among the peoples of the revolutionary countries in Asia including Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, China and Korea in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Indochinese peoples who fought together against foreign imperialists and won victory are today, as in the past, waging a joint struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in all areas of Indochina, strengthening mutual support and solidarity, thereby driving them into a tighter corner.

The peoples of the revolutionary countries in Asia should form an anti-U.S. imperialist common front and further strengthen their unity and co-operation, so as to administer more powerful collective blows at the U.S. imperialists everywhere the devils set foot. Thus, they must cut off the aggressive tentacles of the U.S. imperialists, drive out the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and finally sweep them out of existence from Asia.

The socialist countries, the newborn independent states, the progressive democratic forces and all the anti-imperialist forces should unite to smash U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

The Korean people will march forward, in the future, too, as in the past, in firm unity with the socialist countries and all the revolutionary peoples the world over, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, and particularly, will unfold the powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle, firmly united with the

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Speech by Comrade Huang Yung-sheng,

Head of the PRC Delegation,

AT PYONGYANG CITY MASS RALLY HELD ON THE "DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM"

Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Comrade Huang Yung-sheng, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said that the Chinese delegation was attending the solemn mass rally with the profound sentiments of militant friendship of the Chinese people for the fraternal Korean people and infinite hatred for U.S. imperialism to commemorate with our Korean comrades-in-arms the great victory of the Korean people in the war against U.S. aggression and jointly condemn the aggressive crimes of U.S. imperialism. He extended the warmest greetings and highest respects to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and to the Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean government and the Korean People's Army in the name of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great Leader of the Chinese people, and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, his close comrade-in-arms, and in the name of the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese government and Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Today, twenty years ago, U.S. imperialism, the most heinous enemy of the world people, openly provoked a war of aggression against the still young Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, two days after, occupied by force of arms Taiwan Province, an inviolable territory of China, he said, and went on:

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader, and the Workers' Party of Korea, the heroic Korean people and People's Army fought valiantly, not fearing the formidable enemy, and defeated the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their followers in the end by waging the arduous struggle over three years, enjoying the due assistance of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the support of the justice-loving people of the whole world.

The great victory won by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War thwarted the reckless plan of U.S. imperialism to invade Asia and dominate the world, defended the independence of their fatherland, defended the security of China, greatly contributed to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world people and set a brilliant example of courageous fighting and courageous victory to the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples the world over.

After the armistice in Korea, the Korean people rapidly healed the war wounds by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous struggle and have greatly changed the looks of their country by achieving enormous successes in socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding, through the energetic Chollima movement.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is daily growing in strength and developing and it has become a strong bastion standing majestically at the eastern outpost against U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng pointed out that after the Korean armistice, U.S. imperialism has reduced South Korea to its more complete colony and military base and, furthermore, it is trying to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea, ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations and subversive activities against the D.P.R.K. He cotinued:

But the criminal aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism met each time with severe punishment from the heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army.

Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, solemnly said:

"Our people under the leadership of our Party are fully prepared to smash any surprise invasion by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war."

The Chinese people vehemently denounce the war provocation acts of U.S. imperialism against the Korean people and resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people.

We are firmly convinced that Korea will be certainly unified, he said.

Saying that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism can never change, Comrade Huang Yung-sheng pointed out that during the past 20 years it has incessantly unleashed wars of aggression, persistently stepping up the policies of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors launched a barbarous war of aggression against the peoples of Vietnam and Laos after their defeat in Korea, he said.

Recalling that they have spread of late the flames of the war of aggression to Cambodia, he said that the escalation of the war of aggression in Indochina by U.S. imperialism has run up against the resolute resistance on the part of the Indochinese peoples and evoked strong denunciation from the American people and the world people. He said that the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are courageously defeating the enemies, in response to the militant appeal of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and the more they fight, the stronger they grow. They have driven the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys into a hopeless strait, he added.

He noted that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Israeli Zionists, their aggressive tool, have bumped into the courageous resistance of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples and their severe blows.

The speaker pointed out that for many years the U.S. imperialists had all along made the Japanese reactionaries their chief accomplice in Asian aggression, and Japanese militarism has already been revived with the active support of U.S. imperialism. He said that the Japanese reactionaries blinded with wild ambition are intensifying their activities of aggression and expansion in the Asian region in an attempt to realise their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

He went on:

The "Japan-U.S. joint statement" published by Nixon and Sato last November points the spearhead of aggression directly at the Korean people, Chinese people, three peoples of Indochina and the peoples of various Asian countries. Recently they have renewed the aggressive Japan-U.S. "security pact" for indefinite period, which means the expansion of the military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and its prolongation, and shows that a more senseless and more dangerous new U.S.-Japan military alliance has been already formed. Where there is the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Asia, there always is found the claws of the Japanese reactionaries stretched.

What attitude one takes towards the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. and the Japanese reactionaries—whether one opposes them or not, whether one opposes them in real earnest or opposes them only in words and encourages them in fact—this is the demarcation line distinguishing between true anti-imperialism and false anti-imperialism and between genuine revolution and false revolution.

Declaring that the revolutionary situation today is excellent, he continued: Chairman Mao, the great Leader, said in the May 20 statement that **"A new upsurge in the struggle against U.S. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world."**

He noted that the Korean people have valiantly frustrated the armed provocations of U.S. imperialism and the three peoples of Indochina are winning victories in the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle. He dwelt on the development of the revolutionary struggle of the people everywhere in the world.

He said that the Chinese people firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and for the unification of the fatherland, firmly support the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle being waged by the Cambodian people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, firmly support the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, firmly support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors, firmly support the just struggle of the Japanese people and the American people against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world.

Comrade Huang Yung-sheng emphasized in conclusion:

China and Korea are neighbours which are lips and teeth to each other. The peoples of Korea and China are comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on one and the same front of revolution. We have always fought in unity and shoulder to shoulder with each other in the protracted struggle against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. The militant friendship sealed in blood between the peoples of China and Korea is based on proletarian internationalism and it has withstood trials. If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists dare impose a war of aggression upon the Chinese and Korean peoples, they will eventually suffer another ignominious defeat and it will hasten their own ruin.

(Continued from Page 6)

peoples of the revolutionary countries in Asia.

We support and encourage in every way the just struggle of the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples who are valiantly fighting to defend the independence and freedom of their countries against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

We fully support the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the ten-point proposal of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, which afford the only right solution of the Vietnamese issue.

Our people fully support all the resolute and just measures taken by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to smash the reactionary coup d'etat carried out by the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and to repulse the latter's armed invasion and invariably support the stand that the Cambodian problem should be settled by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the historic five-point declaration issued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23.

We are firmly convinced that the Cambodian people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, their prominent leader and a steadfast, brave anti-imperialist fighter, and under the guidance of the National United Front, will crush the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and hoist the flag of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union led by the Front over the soil of Cambodia sooner or later.

Our people will always do everything in their power to actively support and encourage the just national-salvation struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism.

Our people resolutely support the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate Taiwan from the illegal occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

Our people render resolute support and encouragement to the struggle of the Cuban people who are successfully building socialism while frustrating the incessant aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism.

We warmly support and encourage the Arab people who are fighting against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the Israeli aggressors, and for the creation of a new life.

Our people resolutely support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world against the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism and will do all they can to strengthen the militant solidarity with them.

Comrades!

Today we are confronted with a weighty task to further consolidate the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily and hasten the country's unification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

The entire people should firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, that is, the unitary ideology of our Party, and rally themselves firmly around the Leader with one mind and one will to thoroughly carry out his teachings and the Party's policies.

The entire working people should vigorously dash ahead at "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, and scale without fail all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan before the Fifth Congress of our Party.

All the working people must solidify the economic foundation of the country as firm as a rock and strengthen our defences impregnably by carrying through the Party's revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

The entire working people should bitterly hate imperialism, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism in particular, ardently love the socialist fatherland and forcefully push ahead with socialist construction always keeping a strained and mobilized posture.

The South Korean people are now vigorously waging their anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle while steadily reinforcing the revolutionary forces.

Especially, sometime ago the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which regards as its guideline the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Marxist-Leninist and the outstanding Leader of revolution, made public its militant Programme and Manifesto.

This marks a new turning-point in the struggle of the South Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and accomplish the national-liberation democratic revolution and gives a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and to their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Under the revolutionary banner of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the South Korean revolutionaries and people will make their revolutionary ranks more invincible surmounting all the sore trials, frustrate at every step the fascist oppression and war machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and vigorously fight on for the unification of the country and the final victory of the revolution.

The people of all strata in South Korea including workers, peasants, youth, students, and intellectuals will surely overthrow the U.S. imperialists and their faithful stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppets, by vigorously waging varied forms of struggle with united strength.

The entire people in the northern half of the Republic should not forget even a moment their brothers in the South who, holding aloft the banner of revolution, are fighting shedding bloods, but render an active support and encouragement to their revolutionary struggle.

The entire people should be fully prepared so that they may come out in a decisive struggle at any time to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory and attain the cause of the national unification in concert with the South Korean people, when requested by them.

Let us all unite rock-firm around the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and vigorously march forward towards the independent unification of the country, the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and the triumph of the world revolution.

Long live the people of the unified Korea!

Long live the anti-U.S. imperialist common front of the revolutionary peoples in Asia!

Long live the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist united front of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world!

Long live the militant solidarity of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world!

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people!

Speech by Comrade Tran Huu Duc,

Head of the DRV Government Delegation,

AT PYONGYANG CITY MASS RALLY HELD ON THE "DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM"

Comrade Tran Huu Duc, Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Minister attached to the Premier's Office of the DRV, who heads the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam made a speech at the Pyongyang city mass rally held on June 25, the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

He first conveyed the warm congratulations and greetings of militant solidarity from the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people to respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire fraternal Korean people.

The heroic Korean people and People's Army who are under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the brilliant leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, have the powerful revolutionary traditions and valorous fighting spirit and enjoy the sympathy and support of the fraternal socialist countries and the entire progressive people of the world, not only defended their socialist fatherland but also made a great contribution to defending the socialist camp and peace in Asia and the world and national independence by repulsing the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the head of the delegation said.

The Korean people have made a big advance in socialist construction, quickly healing the war wounds in the spirit of Chollima relying mainly on their own efforts since peace was restored, he said, and noted: Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into a powerful socialist state. Its international position and prestige are rising higher with each passing day and it has really become the mighty forefront of the socialist camp in the East.

The U.S. imperialists, he said, converted South Korea into their military base and new type colony, are engrossed in incessant military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, instigated the South Korean puppet clique to conclude the so-called "ROK-Japan treaty" to open the road of reinvasion of South Korea for the Japanese militarists and, furthermore, are trying to rig up a "Northeast Asian military alliance" to create tension in this region. He denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for driving nearly 60,000 puppet troops of South Korea into the war of aggression in South Vietnam at the bidding of the U.S. imperialist master.

Pointing to the daily intensified anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people, he said that the Vietnamese people heartily wish the Korean people greater victory in the cause of socialist construction and in the struggle for the unification of the fatherland.

The speaker stressed:

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam resolutely support the correct position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the unification of Korea and strongly hold that the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea and the Korean people be left to solve their internal affairs by themselves without outside interference.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the struggle of all forms waged by the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, against the "ROK-Japan treaty" and the dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam as bullet shields of U.S. imperialism.

The intrepid South Korean people will push forward their revolutionary movement in the teeth of all sorts of frantic terrorist acts of the enemy and achieve a final victory without fail.

Comrade Tran Huu Duc pointed out that the Vietnamese people are winning great, allout and firm victories by resolutely keeping up the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and powerfully pushing it ahead under the brilliant banner of "decisive battle and decisive victory" of President Ho Chi Minh, the great Leader.

Stressing that the Vietnamese people will resolutely and forcefully step up the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till they win a complete victory, the speaker declared: U.S. imperialism must withdraw its troops and troops of its satellite countries from South Vietnam completely, promptly and unconditionally and let the South Vietnamese people settle the internal affairs of South Vietnam by themselves free from outside interference.

Denouncing U.S. imperialism for expanding the war of aggression to the whole area of Indochina in face of setbacks in its "policy of the Vietnamization of the war," he went on:

The Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer peoples are dealing heavy blows to the enemy by fighting in unity with eacff other for carrying out the resolutions of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

U.S. imperialism is sinking deeper into a mire of difficulties and impasse and is unprecedentedly isolated. The cause of the three countries—Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—for independence and freedom will certainly win a final victory.

The "doctrine" of Nixon to make Asians figlit Asians will surely meet a shameful fiasco.

Noting that Nixon, confronted with the powerful struggle of the Khmer people and vehemently denounced by world public opinion, was compelled to talk about the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Cambodia by June 30, the speaker said that this is designed to cover up their continued invasion of Cambodia in another form.

The Vietnamese people are well aware that every victory won by them is closely linked with the enthusiastic support and sympathy of the fraternal socialist countries, the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia and the world progressive forces, he said. On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, he expressed deep thanks to the Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for all their precious support and encouragement.

He stressed that the Vietnamese people will do everything possible to further consolidate and develop militant solidarity and fraternal relations with the Korean people.

The speaker went on:

The peoples of the three Indochinese countries will unite as one and continue to intensify the struggle to win a complete victory in the cause of their liberation without fail.

The Asian people will fight in unity and will certainly win victory.

The Vietnamese people resolutely support the struggle of the fraternal Khmer and Laotian peoples against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for the genuine independence and freedom of the nations of Indochina and for peace in Asia and the world.

The Vietnamese people support the struggle of the Chinese people for restoring Taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, support the present powerful struggle of the Japanese people against the "Japan-U.S. security pact," for the return of Okinawa to Japan and against the revival and rearming of Japanese militarism, and support the struggle of the Asian people who are united with each other, opposing aggression and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from Asia.

Noting that the Vietnamese people sincerely rejoice over the fresh successes made by the fraternal socialist countries in the cause of socialist and communist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and over the powerful growth of the national-liberation movement and the surging, extensive struggle and movement of the working class in the capitalist countries, the speaker expressed thanks to the governments and peoples which have extended valuable support and aid to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The speaker concluded his speech by wishing good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the closest friend of the Vietnamese people.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

(Continued from Page 6)

South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists brought in the mercenaries of Seoul, Bangkok, Taipei, Australia, New Zealand, not counting nearly one million local mercenaries.

To oppose the Laotian people, the same imperialists hurled their air force and the ground force of Bangkok, Saigon and Vientiane.

To oppose the Cambodian people they are hurling their ground and air forces and the ground, naval and air forces of the traitorous clique of Saigon generals Thieu-Ky and are going to shortly make the ground, naval and air forces of the Bangkok puppet regime intervene, not counting 100,000 local mercenaries.

The year 1950 was a year of the Korean war forced by the U.S.A.

The year 1970 is a year of the Indochinese war forced by the same United States.

Following the brilliant and admirable example of the heroic, fraternal Korean people, the three Indochinese peoples united in one front of struggle are fighting with the indomitable spirit against the common enemy to completely and definitively clear Indochina of him.

In this struggle the united front of Indochina knows that it can and will count always on the militant solidarity and effective and material support, not in words alone, of the two great and powerful, fraternal countries, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China constitute and will constitute two great, absolutely firm and reliable "rears" for this united front.

This struggle, therefore, will bring only victory to the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples.

The U.S. imperialists will not be able to prevent Cambodia from returning independent, democratic, neutral and prosperous.

They will not be able to prevent Laos from restoring its political and territorial unity in national sovereignty without partition and in neutrality truly respected by all.

They will never be able to prevent South Vietnam from restoring its freedom and sovereignty.

Vietnam will be reunified without any outside interference like the land of Korea and Taiwan which has been an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China will be restored to it. In several years, the world will surely see the accomplishment of this cause no matter whether Nixon or his successor wishes or not.

It is a historical honour of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that under the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, it inflicted the first defeat upon the American imperialists and set them on the road of irretrievable decline.

The inevitable defeat of this imperialism in Indochina as well as the formation in Asia of the immense, indivisible united front of the Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples contrary to its will, I am convinced, will bring about disastrous consequences for the future of the American imperialists in Asia, Africa and Latin America and, consequently, bring favourable consequences for all the peoples of the third world.

Because, as the military defeat of the French colonialists in Dien Bien Phu in face of the Vietnamese people guided by President Ho Chi Minh was a prelude to the fall of the French empire in Africa, the defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina in face of the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples firmly supported and powerfully aided by the peoples of China and Korea will be a prelude to the inevitable disintegration of the Washington neo-colonialist sphere of influence in other areas of Asia and the world.

It is with this conviction that I, in the name of the Khmer people and their National United Front and Royal Government of National Union and in my own name, express moving and very admiring homage to the hero of the liberation of Korea Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and to the heroic Korean people and the victorious and glorious Korean People's Army.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the approaching unification of the fatherland of Korea!

Long live the Khmer-Korean friendship!

Long live the united front of Korea, China, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos!

Demonstrators shout: "Down with the sworn enemy, U.S. imperialist aggressors!"
Photo by O Dong Jun

Speech by His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu,

Head of Delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam,

AT PYONGYANG CITY MASS RALLY HELD ON THE "DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM"

His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu, special envoy of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam, made a speech at the Pyongyang city mass rally held on June 25, the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

He first conveyed the warmest militant greetings and fraternal feelings of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the 14 million South Vietnamese people to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and to the heroic 40 million Korean people.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists unleashed the barbarous war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950, by mobilizing their troops and troops of their 15 satellite countries, the speaker said:

Under the wise and staunch leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people and People's Army, inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and fully displaying the spirit to fight through to victory, fought as one with matchless heroism and, enjoying the powerful support and encouragement of the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive peoples of the whole world, inflicted an ignominious defeat upon U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and won a brilliant victory of great historical significance, forcing U.S. imperialism to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement and admit its first defeat in its history of aggression.

This glorious feat serves as a brilliant example powerfully inspiring the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, he said. He continued:

Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the Korean people have turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy and a powerful all-people defence system by racing ahead at the Chollima speed after the war, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

He said that the Korean people have converted the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into an impregnable steel-like fortress by pushing ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in face of the ever intensified manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for war and aggression and thus frustrated at every step all kinds of provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The U.S. imperialists have shipped into South Korea all kinds of weapons including atomic weapons and other modern means of war in greater quantities, reinforced the puppet army, put the South Korean economy on military basis and thus reduced South Korea to a huge military camp, in a desperate attempt to unleash a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he noted. As a result, an extremely grave tension has been created in Korea, he said. He continued:

Today South Korea has been converted into a living hell where the toiling people are languishing in poverty and oppression under the ferocious fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists have committed the unpardonable crime of dragging South Korean youth and middle-aged to the battlefields of South Vietnam to make them die a disgraceful death for them, he went on:

They have closely colluded with the Japanese militarists in their aggression on Korea and other Asian countries. The U.S. imperialists instigated the Pak Jung Hi clique to conclude the "ROK-Japan treaty" and extended recently the "Japan-U.S. security pact" hand in glove

with the reactionary Sato clique, thereby revealing their sinister design.

The South Vietnamese people, he stressed, vehemently denounce the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

He went on:

The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam fully support the just stand and all the reasonable measures of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for making the U.S. army withdraw at once from South Korea and achieving the independent unification of the country on a democratic basis by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces.

The South Vietnamese people resolutely support the persistent and valorous struggle of the South Korean people against the brutal rule and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Pak Jung Hi clique, the "ROK-Japan treaty" which is paving the way for the reaggression of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and the heinous act of dispatching South Korean youth and middle-aged to South Vietnam as bullet-shields of the U.S. imperialists.

Declaring that the U.S. imperialists are the enemy of the peoples of Korea and Vietnam, with whom they cannot live together under the same sky, and the most heinous enemy of the world people, he said that the U.S. imperialists are conducting the most brutal war in history against the South Vietnamese people.

But, the South Vietnamese people, united with one mind and one will, are waging a sacred war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The more they fight, the stronger they grow and the greater victories they win, inflicting one defeat after another upon the U.S. imperialists and driving them deeper into an irretrievable impasse, he stressed.

He said:

The Nixon Administration is trying hard to prolong its brutal war of aggression in South Vietnam, intensify the "special war" in Laos and has shamelessly invaded Cambodia, spreading the flames of war to the whole of Indochina.

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples was a determined answer of the peoples of Vietnam, Khmer and Laos to the outright challenge of the U.S. imperialists.

The South Vietnamese people, upholding the teaching of President Ho Chi Minh, the great Leader of the Vietnamese people, are resolved to further step up their sacred war of resistance in order to drive out the U.S. imperialists and overthrow the puppets.

Declaring that in their cause of struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation the South Vietnamese people enjoy today as in the past the sympathy, support and assistance of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the fraternal Korean people, socialist countries, friendly countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world including the progressive American people, he expressed thanks for this.

He continued:

The United Nations which has been reduced to a belligerent party against the Korean people by the U.S. imperialists has no right whatsoever to meddle in the internal affairs of the Korean people and all the U.N. resolutions on the Korean question must be cancelled as illegal and the so-called "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists, must be dissolved at once.

The warlike Nixon Administration, hand in glove with the Japanese militarists, is whipping together their Asian puppets in an attempt to put into effect their aggressive design against the countries in this region by means of the "Nixon doctrine" designed to

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Speech by His Excellency Sanan Soutthichak,

Head of Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front,

AT PYONGYANG CITY MASS RALLY HELD ON THE "DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM"

At first the speaker said that he deems it a great honour to take part in the events of the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" and the "month of the anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea" and that the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front extends the warmest greetings to esteemed His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland and the entire fraternal Korean people.

Referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists ignited the brigandish war of aggression against the D.P.R.K. under the U.N. signboard 20 years ago and sustained an ignominious defeat, the speaker pointed out:

The great victory won by the Korean People's Army and the Korean people in their most heroic three-year-long war against imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists, the most vicious enemy of mankind, gave a powerful impetus to the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America and made a great contribution to defending the socialist camp and peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The tremendous victory achieved by the brotherly Korean people greatly inspired our people in their protracted arduous war of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. interventionists in the past and in their current struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The Laotian people express deep thanks to the heroic Korean People's Army and Korean people and are unable to repress the feeling of great admiration for them.

Dwelling upon the U.S. imperialists' frantic manoeuvres for new war preparations, the speaker declared that the Korean People's Army and the Korean people under the wise and correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung have frustrated, and are continuously foiling, the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for aggression, subversion and provocation.

The Laotian people warmly congratulate the heroic Korean people upon their achievements in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' provocative manoeuvrings and for the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic as well as the South Korean people upon their successes in the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, the speaker

said, and went on:

The Laotian and Korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common foe.

The Laotian people fully support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the unification of Korea.

The Laotian people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressor army withdraw from South Korea and that the Korean question be left to the Korean people so that they may solve it by themselves without interference of any outside forces.

The Laotian people resolutely support the just struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and against the "ROK-Japan treaty."

The head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front noted that the U.S. imperialists have enforced neo-colonialism in Laos already for 16 years and pursued the most savage policy of aggression in an attempt to turn Laos into their military base in Indochina, and he continued:

Today, while further stepping up their war of aggression in South Vietnam under the specious name of the so-called "Vietnamization," the U.S. imperialists have recently instigated the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage a coup and started an armed invasion against the Cambodian people.

At present the U.S. imperialists are not only openly dragging in Cambodia the U.S. troops and the puppet army of Saigon but knocking together the puppets of Saigon and Bangok and the Vientiane Administration to carry out the plan for dispatching the Thai mercenaries and the South Vietnamese puppet army, along with U.S. troops, to Laos. By so doing the U.S. imperialists have embarked on the reckless road of spreading the war to all parts of Indochina.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have been hurling despicable slanders upon the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and been preaching on a hypocritical "peace" in an effort to mislead the world public opinion and cover up their plot of war escalation.

But they can fool no one with such a hackneyed means.

Instead, the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists for expanding and intensifying the war in Indochina only bring to light more and more clearly their dirty colours as warlike elements and aggressors, he said.

The speaker emphasized that the entire Laotian people are united under the banner of militant alliance between the Laotian Patriotic Front and the patriotic neutral force for the defence of independ-

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Speech by Comrade Huang Yung-sheng,

Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, AT THE BANQUET

Respected Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung and Madame Kim Il Sung,

Respected Comrade President Choi Yong Kun and Madame Choi Yong Kun,

Respected Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk,

Respected Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth,

Respected head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Tran Huu Duc,

Respected head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam Nguyen Van Hieu,

Respected head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front Sanan Soutthichak,

Comrades and friends,

The delegation of the People's Republic of China, carrying with it the profound friendship of the Chinese people towards the Korean people and their burning indignation at and hatred for the U.S. aggressors, has come to our brotherly neighbouring country to take part in the activities of the Korean people's "month of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism" at the invitation of the Korean government, and has been accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception by the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean government and the Korean people.

This morning, we attended the grand rally marking the 20th anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War in Korea.

It is a great pleasure to us that the Korean Cabinet is now arranging this banquet overflowing with an atmosphere of militant solidarity like this, which provides us with another opportunity to get together with the anti-imperialist Korean, Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian comrades-in-arms. First of all, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great Leader of the Chinese people, and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, on behalf of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese government and the Chinese people and on behalf of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, I extend cordial greetings and lofty respects to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean government and the Korean people, to the heroic Korean People's Army and to the distinguished guests and comrades-in-arms from Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos.

June 25 this year is the 20th anniversary of the war of aggression against Korea unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and June 27 is the 20th anniversary of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of the Chinese territory Taiwan Province. Now the peoples of our two countries jointly commemorate the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War in Korea and denounce indignantly the aggressive crimes of U.S. imperialism. This is another manifestation of our militant friendship and great unity.

Twenty years ago, the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by their great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged a valiant and staunch fight against the U.S. aggressors. The Chinese people, upholding the wise decision of their great Leader Chairman Mao, dispatched their fine sons and daughters to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people.

With the support of the people of the whole world, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers defeated the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and its followers. The great victory of the Korean people's war against U.S. imperialism has immensely heightened the fighting spirit of the revolutionary people the world over and greatly dispirited U.S. imperialism and rendered a powerful support and encouragement to the oppressed nations and peoples of the whole world in their liberation struggle.

Following their defeat in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists, who are aggressive by nature, still obdurately pursue their policies of aggression and war. Until now they still occupy by force the southern part of Korea and our territory Taiwan and are ceaselessly carrying on military provocations against the Korean and Chinese peoples. Unable to win their war of aggression against Vietnam and Laos, they dispatched troops to invade Cambodia. And thus they not only expanded the aggressive war to the whole of Indochina but are trying to extend it to Southeast Asia. They have done their utmost to put up the Israeli Zionists to oppose the Palestinian people and the peoples of Arab countries. They are committing aggression, expansion, interference and subversion in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Our great Leader Chairman Mao has pointed out as follows: **"Riding roughshod everywhere, U.S. imperialism has made itself the enemy of the people of the whole world and has increasingly isolated itself." "Wherever it commits aggression, it puts a new noose around its neck. It is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world."**

As their ambition is exceeding their power to an increasingly great extent, the U.S. imperialists rely more and more on the Japanese reactionary forces as their principal accomplice in carrying out their policies of aggression and war in Asia.

Now Japanese militarism has been revived. The reactionary Sato government, obsessed with wild ambitions, is attempting to seize this opportunity to realize the old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." The indefinite renewal of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" shows that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries obstinately follow the policy of hostility towards the Asian peoples.

The Japanese reactionaries blatantly claimed that the vast area from the West Pacific to the Indian Ocean is Japan's "life-line." They even clamoured about sending troops to other countries to "protect Japan's economic rights and interests."

These facts reveal in all its nakedness their ferocious nature.

But Asia today is not Asia in the 1930's or 1940's. The powerful revolutionary torrent in Asia cannot be checked by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries or their collaborators who are fraternizing with them in overt or covert ways. The developments in Asia are determined not by them but by the peoples of Asian countries. At present, the situation in Asia is very excellent.

The revolution is forging ahead and the people are marching forward.

The anti-U.S. imperialist united front has become broader and more solid.

The time has gone never to return when U.S. imperialism and its accomplices could do as they pleased.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, has put it rightly:

"If the peoples of various Asian countries making revolution, including Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, China and Korea form a common front and join in dealing collective blows at U.S. imperialism, they can knock it down and firmly ensure the victory of our common cause."

Comrades and friends!

The heroic Democratic People's Republic of Korea stands erect at the eastern outpost of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and is steadily and triumphantly forging ahead along the road of building socialism. The Chinese people whole-heartedly wish the fraternal Korean people new and greater successes in their future revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The Chinese and Korean peoples are closely related comrades and brothers who share the common weal and woe. Our two peoples have always been united closely and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. In the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the fraternal Korean people can be assured that the 700 million Chinese people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with Mao Tse-tung thought will remain forever their reliable comrades-in-arms.

U.S. imperialism is bound to fall and peoples of the world are bound to triumph.

I propose a toast:

To the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War in Korea;

To the great victory of the three Indochinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation;

To the militant friendship and great unity between the Chinese and Korean peoples;

To the militant friendship and great unity among the Chinese, Korean, Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples;

To the health of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and Madame Kim Il Sung;

To the health of President Choi Yong Kun and Madame Choi Yong Kun;

To the health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk;

To the health of Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth;

To the health of Tran Huu Duc, head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam;

To the health of Nguyen Van Hieu, head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam;

To the health of Sanan Soutthichak, head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front;

And to the health of all comrades and friends present.

His Excellency Sanan Soutthichak's Speech

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ence and sovereignty of Laos and her territorial integrity and neutrality, that they have come out in the struggle to shatter the adventurous war manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and that the Laotian people have been winning the glorious victories.

The speaker went on:

The victories gained by the patriotic armed forces of Laos and her people have cemented their fighting will and determination, and have given them inspiration.

It is the unshakable stand of the Laotian Patriotic Front that the question of Laos should be settled in accordance with the 1962 Geneva Agreements and on the basis of the present specific realities of Laos.

The Laotian Patriotic Front, proceeding from this stand, put forward its five-point programme for the political solution on March 6, 1970. The legitimacy of this programme has earned for it the praise and support from the progressive public opinion of the world.

For the correct solution of the Laotian question the U.S. imperialists' intervention and aggression on Laos must be stopped, and it should be settled by the Laotian people themselves, the party concerned, without interference of any outside forces. The United States among others must put an end to their aggressive war against the Laotian people and must unconditionally and completely stop their bombing of the Laotian territory. I confirm that the Laotian Patriotic Front, the patriotic neutral force and the entire Laotian people are filled with a resolve to fight on, should the U.S. imperialists and their stooges continue to hatch the criminal plots in Laos and further persist in escalation of their aggressive war, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples until they knock down the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen and till the peoples of the three Indochinese countries win a complete victory.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Government and the brotherly Korean people have always given heartfelt support and encouragement to the Laotian people in their national-salvation war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggression.

Their warm support and encouragement have powerfully inspired, and are further inspiring, our armed forces and people for a greater victory in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy of the Laotian and Korean peoples.

The head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front concluded his speech by expressing, in the name of the entire Laotian people, the Laotian Patriotic Front and the patriotic neutral force, deep gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by esteemed His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung and to the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland for their great assistance.

His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu's Speech

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make Asians fight Asians.

Today, the situation is developing very favourably to the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces. The South Vietnamese people are filled with the determination to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in South Vietnam, contribute to smashing the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina and Asia and make a positive contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world by uniting with the fraternal Korean people, Khmer and Laotian peoples and the peoples of the rest of Asia and all the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

The South Vietnamese people resolutely support the struggle of the Chinese people for restoring Taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and the powerful struggle of the Japanese people against the "U.S.-Japan security pact" and the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism and for the restoration of Okinawa.

We also actively support the struggle of the Asian people who are united against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and for its withdrawal from Asia, the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the struggle of the world people for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

The South Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that the Korean and Vietnamese peoples will certainly win honourable victories in their just cause.

The U.S. imperialists must quit South Korea, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the speaker declared in conclusion.

DPRK Delegation Leaves for China

A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on the morning of June 24 by special plane to visit China at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China to take part in the solidarity events to be held in connection with the fact that twenty years have passed since the U.S. imperialists' provocation of the war of aggression in Korea and their occupation of Taiwan Province.

The delegation consists of:

Head of the delegation—Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister; deputy head of the delegation—Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

Members of the delegation — Comrade Han Ik Su, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of Higher Education; and Comrade Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of our country to the People's Republic of China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Kim Gwang Hyop, Li Jong Ok and So Chol; and Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Pak Yong Sok and Kim Gum Chol, Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Ho Dam, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Lieutenant General Li Yong Mu, Vice-Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army; and other generals of the KPA.

The delegation was also seen off by Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador, and staff members of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in our country.

U.S. Imperialism, the Most Heinous Criminal and Aggressor, Quit South Korea at Once, Taking Along Its Aggression Troops and Lethal Weapons!

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on June 22 a memorandum to denounce the aggressive acts historically committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and expose once again to the whole world the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war. Follows the text of the memorandum:

Memorandum of the DPRK Government

On U.S. Imperialists' Aggressive Crimes in Korea

It is 20 years since the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked the criminal war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

The U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the Armistice Agreement after sustaining a crushing defeat in face of the heroic struggle of the Korean people for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland. But, after that, they have resorted as ever to all desperate manoeuvres, not discarding the aggressive designs in Korea.

Due to this, the peaceful unification of Korea, the supreme national desire of the Korean people, has not yet been achieved.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war in Korea have been further intensified with each passing day, aggravating the situation in Korea to the extreme and creating a grave situation in which a war may break out again at any moment.

This is a root cause of threat not only to peace in Korea but also peace in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues this memorandum, deeming it necessary to denounce the aggressive acts historically committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and expose once again to the whole world the criminal nature of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war.

1

U.S. imperialism appeared as the most barbarous and most truculent enemy of the Korean people already more than 100 years ago.

Intensifying their inroads upon the Far Eastern region entering the 19th century, the U.S. imperialist aggressors attempted to swallow up Korea and turn her into their commodity market and a stepping-stone for aggression on the Asian continent.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors stretched out the tentacles of aggression at that time, declaring: "From the military point of view, Korea is situated in such a position that anyone who enters her territory will find himself before an opened door to China under the Ching dynasty." (**Review of the U.S. History**, Vol. XXX, No. I, p. 96, 1924.)

The intrusion of the armed ship "General Sherman" in 1866 marked the beginning of the U.S. imperialists' acts of armed aggression against Korea.

The gangsters of this pirate ship of the U.S. imperialists illegally intruded up to the outskirts of Pyongyang under the cloak of "trade" and committed all kinds of beastly barbarities, robbing civilians of property, violating women and killing and wounding Korean people at random.

The Korean people wiped out the U.S. imperialist robbers, enraged at their aggressive barbarities.

Finding a pretext in the incident of the "General Sherman," the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent to Korea the warship "Wachusett" in 1867 and the man-of-war "Shinandore" in 1868.

In 1868 the U.S. imperialist aggressors on board the armed pirate ship "China" intruded into Toksan county, Chungchong Province, and committed the dastardly brigandism of disinterring the tomb of Prince Namyon in the county.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who were blind with the wild designs to place Korea under their yoke at any cost, formed an expeditionary fleet of five warships at last in 1871 and launched a large-scale armed invasion of Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists sustained setbacks each time under the counterblows from the Korean people. Later the U.S. imperialists embarked upon conspiracy with the Japanese militarists in their aggression on Korea.

The U.S. imperialists plotted to use Japan to invade Korea and, furthermore, prevent other capitalist powers from extending their influences to Korea and China, regarding her as the least dangerous rival as she was still weaker and less advanced than other capitalist powers at that time.

The Japanese militarists, actively backed and encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, sent in 1875 the warship "Unyomaru" to Kanghwa-do island of Korea and perpetrated daylight piracy and, shifting the "responsibility" for this provocation on to the Korean feudal government, they dispatched a large fleet to Korea in 1876 and forced the shackling "Kanghwa-do treaty" upon it with the armed threat.

They were followed by the U.S. imperialists. In 1882 the U.S. imperialists came to Korea with a warship and forced the Korean feudal government to conclude the so-called "Korea-U.S. treaty of amity and trade," demanding it to grant them the same privileges as had been given to Japan.

This treaty was an out-and-out aggressive treaty stipulating the opening of Korean ports, responsibility of the Korean feudal government for protecting Americans, the U.S. merchants' free looting and exterritoriality and it was an unequal treaty which imposed unilateral obligations upon Korea.

During the Sino-Japanese war in 1894-1895 and the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-1905 the U.S. imperialists actively supported the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea to weaken the influence of China under the Ching dynasty and check the advance of Tsarist Russia to Asia.

Theodore Roosevelt, the then U.S. President, after reading the draft peace treaty between Russia and Japan, said: "I fully agree with the Japanese including a paragraph on its domination over Korea in the Russo-Japanese peace treaty". (**Theodore Roosevelt and His Days**, Vol. I, pp. 380-81.)

And before the peace conference he told a Japanese "special envoy" that "when the time comes to discuss the peace conditions I guarantee the following demand for Japan—Korea will be completely in the sphere of Japan's interest." (**Diplomatic Documents of Japan, Russo-Japanese War**, Separate Vol. V, p. 71.)

The U.S. imperialists thus tried to carry into effect their sinister plan for the division of the sphere of influence with the Japanese militarists at the cost of Korea.

U.S. Secretary of the War Taft who came to Japan in July 1905, recognised in a "secret agreement" with Japanese Prime Minister Katsura Japan's occupation of Korea in return for Japan's recognition of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of the Philippines.

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Appeal to South Korean People

(Gist)

An appeal addressed to the South Korean people on the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism" was made public.

Recalling, to begin with, that the U.S. imperialists ignited the aggressive war in Korea on June 25, 1950 with a wild ambition to occupy the whole of Korea and the Asian continent but the enemy could not but kneel down before our people in face of their heroic struggle, the appeal pointed out:

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius, the Korean people displayed peerless valor and mass heroism in the grim days of the war, and thus knocked down the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and won a historic victory.

By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people burst the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism to smithereens and started it on the downgrade, thereby opening up a new era in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle on a world-wide scale.

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists who have invaded our country for more than 100 years, have all along pursued a vicious aim of not only turning South Korea into their colony but also using it as a foothold for their aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia. They unleashed a barbarous war of aggression, and have incessantly persisted in the plots for igniting another aggressive war even after their ignominious defeat in the war, the appeal pointed out and stressed:

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have been further stepping up machinations to launch a new war.

The U.S. imperialists have frenziedly committed the hostile espionage and subversive acts against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and staged military provocations against it almost every day.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors sent their armed spy ship "Pueblo" in 1968, the large spy plane "EC-121" in 1969 and another armed spy ship "I-2" sometime ago respectively to intrude deep into our territorial air and waters and commit the grave, hostile espionage acts and military provocations in succession.

What is more, the enemy perpetrated more than 5,100 cases of such grave provocative acts as armed raid, gun firing and rifle shooting at the areas along the Military Demarcation Line in violation of the Armistice Agreement from January to mid-June this year alone.

The situation created in our country today exactly resembles that in 1950 when the U.S. imperialists unleashed the aggressive war in Korea.

Recollecting that the U.S. imperialists frequently provoked the incident of armed assaults in the Ongjin Peninsula, on Mt. Sohgak-san and Mt. Unpa-san, at Kimhwa and Yangyang from 1947 to 1949 and ignited the aggressive war all of a sudden on June 25, 1950, the appeal said that all the fact clearly shows how frantically the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to spark a new war in Korea.

The present conversion of South Korea into a dark land where terrorism and murder are predominant, into a living hell where hunger and poverty are rampant, is entirely ascribable to the colonial enslavement and war policies pursued by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the appeal pointed out and continued.

The South Korean people, therefore, have been fighting so courageously against the colonial military fascist rule and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for existence, democracy and national unification.

The members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the entire South Korean people, looking up to the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great sun of the nation, have been unfolding with vigor the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle in various forms everywhere in South Korea along the bright road of the South Korean revolution and national unification indicated by the Leader, and have been dealing serious blows to the enemy.

Quoting the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people: "**The South Korean people must wage a stubborn struggle to oppose the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor troops, drive them out of South Korea and put an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule,**" the appeal strongly called on the entire South Korean people to come out in a decisive battle for the sacred cause of national salvation against U.S. imperialism.

Next, the appeal stressed that the Japanese militarists' manoeuvrings for reinvasion of South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism should be resolutely shattered, and went on:

In order to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, unify the fatherland and win a victory in their revolution, the South Korean people must equip themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution and the brilliant Marxist-Leninist. The appeal then called upon the entire South Korean people to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fight on with a greater vigor in accordance with the line of the South Korean revolution and national unification put forward by the Leader.

It further noted:

The South Korean people have a path of the revolution to follow, the path illumined by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, enjoy his wise leadership and receive the militant support and encouragement from the powerful revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic and the people there.

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On this basis, Japanese militarism forced the "Ulsa protectorate treaty" upon Korea in 1905 to deprive her of the diplomatic right, the "Chongmi seven-point treaty" in 1907 to rob her of the right to domestic administration, and completely annexed Korea in 1910.

When the Japanese imperialists imposed the "Ulsa protectorate treaty" upon Korea the U.S. imperialists were the first to withdraw their legation from Seoul, openly approving it.

Later the U.S. imperialists actively supported and cooperated with the Japanese imperialists in their colonial rule over Korea and insulted the struggle of the Korean people for independence and did their best to bar it.

When the Korean people rose in a nation-wide uprising against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and for independence in March 1919, the U.S. State Department made public a statement, openly declaring that "as the Korean issue is a purely domestic affair of Japan, it is the same as an uprising in our Philippines would be for us. There are many unpleasing reports on the stand taken by the Japanese government for putting down the uprising. We are very dubious of them. According to informations received by the State Department, it is unbelievable that extremely ruthless and cruel measures were taken by Japan." (**Christian Science Monitor**, April 21, 1919.)

U.S. imperialism had its economic concessions in Korea protected by the Japanese imperialists as a reward for its active support to the latter's policy of occupation of Korea.

The U.S. monopoly capitalists not only retained a number of their economic concessions including the rights to mine the Korean ore resources which they had seized toward the end of the 19th century but also perpetrated economic plunder on a wider scale with the backing of the Japanese imperialists.

In the 1920's alone they built many enterprises including the Pyongyang cornstarch factory and harshly exploited the Korean working people.

The four big mines of Unsan, Suan, Changsong and Chiksan owned by the U.S. monopoly capital held 80 per cent of the total gold and silver output of Korea in the period from 1909 to 1920.

The U.S. imperialists attached great importance to the religious-cultural aggression in executing their policy of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists sent a large number of missionaries to Korea under the mask of religion as scouts of aggression.

In 1910 there were a total of 453 foreign missionaries in Korea, and 306 of them were American missionaries.

The American missionaries and religious organs resorted to all kinds of crafty artifices to rear many stooges to be used in the future colonial rule over Korea and inculcate and fan the worship-America idea among the Korean people under the cloak of "charities".

But, nothing could conceal their brigandish nature. The American missionaries under the mask of "philanthropy" and "equality" levelled intolerable national insults at the Korean people and crudely violated their human rights, while talking about "charity" and "civilization." To cite one example: American missionary Pethmors who had settled in Sunan, South Pyongan Province, in 1925 committed a hideous atrocity. He seized a 12-year-old Korean boy on the charge of picking up an apple lying on the roadside near his orchard, set his shepherd dog on the boy to bite him and in the end wrote on the forehead of the boy the word "thief" in hydrochloric acid. This is only an aspect showing the real nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people had waged an energetic struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists from the very day the beasts started stretching their tentacles of aggression to Korea.

Particularly, the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's developed on to a new, high stage the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people and shook to its very foundation the colonial ruling system of the Japanese imperialists.

The day was drawing near when the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea came to an end and a bright road opened before the Korean people for the building of a democratic, independent sovereign state.

With the defeat of Japanese imperialism approaching, the U.S. imperialists, behind the scene of the international arena, occupied themselves with greater zeal in the intrigues to place Korea under their colonial yoke, taking the place of the Japanese imperialists, in direct opposition to the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for independence.

U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, in his private interview with British Foreign Secretary Eden in Washington in March 1943, said that it was desirable to enforce the U.S. trusteeship over Korea with the participation of "one or two countries." (**Memories of Cordel Hull**, Vol. II, p. 1956, New York, 1948.)

At the Yalta talks in February 1945, Roosevelt jabbered in reference to Korea that "...trusteeship is under consideration and in this question the U.S. has the experience of the Philippines in setting a period of 50 years to prepare the Philippine people for self-government," and "20 or 30 years of transition period may be envisaged for Korea." (**U.S. Foreign Relations, Malta and Yalta Talks, 1945**, p. 770, Washington, 1955.)

The U.S. imperialists, who had thus persistently schemed to turn Korea into their colony after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, shamelessly and stubbornly called for over 10 years of trusteeship for Korea at an international conference dealing with the Korean question after World War II.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists have been the inveterate and sworn enemy of the Korean people who had historically watched for a chance to reduce Korea to their colony.

2

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops landed in liberated South Korea in September 1945 after the surrender of Japanese imperialism. The U.S. imperialists took this as a capital chance for them to establish their colonial domination over Korea of which they had dreamt from 100 years ago.

No sooner had the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops set their blood-stained foot on the soil of South Korea than they proclaimed South Korea as an area under their military occupation without any legal ground and enforced a military administration, trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people. Thus, the U.S. imperialists, lording it over South Korea with the 38th parallel N.L. as the boundary, completely cut off traffic, transport, correspondence and travel between North and South Korea which had been freely conducted till that time and set out to lay the barriers of split between the North and South.

Originally, the entry of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops into South Korea was only to carry out the task of disarming the Japanese army under an agreement concluded by the allied powers during the war. There was no reason or no ground whatsoever to set up a military administration in South Korea.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists repressed and disbanded by force the people's committees, the people's power organ established by the people in South Korea on their own initiative after liberation, forced a military administration upon them and openly embarked upon the road of turning South Korea into a colony.

Soon after the promulgation of a military administration, the U.S. imperialist occupationists proclaimed in military government ordinance No. 21 that "all laws which were issued in the past or regulations, orders, notices or other documents issued by the former government of Korea (that is, the government-general of Japanese imperialism in Korea) having the force of law on August 9, 1945... will continue in full force and effect until repealed by express order of the military government." With this, U.S. imperialism began to repress all the democratic and patriotic forces of the Korean people by force of arms, not only keeping intact the colonial ruling machinery and fascist evil laws at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, which so harshly suppressed the Korean people but using even the governor-general and other officials of Japanese imperialism as "cooperator," and to build up the foothold for its colonial rule by whipping together the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who could not even breathe freely in face of the spirit of the liberated people.

In order to colonize and subjugate South Korea, the U.S. imperialists pursued the vicious policy of destroying the national economy of South Korea and subjugating it to the U.S. monopoly capital economically by making use of the brigandish military occupation system, while enforcing the military fascist rule from the outset.

In military government ordinance No. 2 issued in September 1945 as the first step for attaining this aim, U.S. imperialism proclaimed that "rights and interests with respect to any public or private property owned directly or indirectly, in whole or part, in any form or content as of August 9, 1945 by the Japanese south of the 38th parallel N.L. are hereby taken over by the U.S. military government." Thus, it completely seized the key branches comprising 85 per cent of the South Korean economy and wrecked and pillaged it at will.

The property forming the artery of the South Korean economy seized by U.S. imperialism under the name of the so-called "enemy property" had to be returned to the Korean people, as in the northern half, as it was built by Japanese imperialism at the cost of sweat and blood of the Korean people.

U.S. imperialism changed in February 1946 the signboard of the "Oriental Development Company," a tool of Japanese imperialism for plundering land and provisions, to the "New Korea Company" and took possession of the whole land owned by the "company" or one-fifth of the total arable land in South Korea.

This policy of plundering and subjugating the South Korean economy rapidly destroyed and ruined it and completely blocked the road to the independent development of national economy.

Immediately after their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors also sped up the conversion of South Korea into a military base, reconstructing ports and roads of South Korea and newly building military airfields, and massed armed forces particularly in the vicinity of the 38th parallel.

Making preparations for an armed invasion of the northern half, the U.S. imperialists issued "military government ordinance" No. 28 already in November 1945 to set up the so-called "National Defence Headquarters" and then set about to train the South Korean puppet army under the name of the "National Defence Guards" and "Coastal Guards."

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists acted as an out-and-out aggressor and plunderer opposing the Korean people from the first days they set foot in Korea.

Even American correspondent Mark Gaine at that time said:

"We were not a liberation army. We rushed to Korea to watch whether the Koreans obey the conditions of surrender, in order to occupy it. From the first days of our landing, we have acted as the enemy of the Koreans." (Mark Gaine, **Japan Diary**, New York, 1948.)

Seeing the military government meeting with the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists who had started openly turning South Korea into their colonial-military base embarked upon the road of rigging up a separate puppet regime in South Korea with a sinister aim to veil the nature of their colonial rule.

For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists wantonly wrecked the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference on establishing a united, democratic provisional government in Korea and illegally placed the "Korean question" before the U.N. in 1947 under an unwarranted pretext.

This was entirely contrary to the U.N. Charter.

The U.N. is not entitled to discuss such questions of postwar settlement as the Korean question nor to deal with internal affairs of any country or any nation. The Korean question is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves which allows no outside interference. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists coercively fabricated a "resolution" on holding the so-called "U.N.-supervised elections" in Korea at the U.N. by setting in motion their hand-raising machine without the participation of the genuine representative of the Korean people, wantonly trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people and the U.N. Charter.

When this criminal move was unanimously opposed by the entire Korean people, the U.S. imperialists forcibly called an illegal U.N. "Little Assembly" in 1948 and cooked up a "resolution" on holding separate "elections" in South Korea alone under the occupation of their aggressor troops. How illegal and absurd this was can be fully explained by the fact that only four of the representatives of the eight member states of the so-called "U.N. Commission on Korea" trumped up at that time as an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism for the execution of its heinous plan, voted for it.

In fact, "free elections" are out of the question where foreign aggressor troops are stationed.

It was evident from the outset what "elections" held by the U.S. imperialists at the point of bayonets would bring about. The U.S. imperialists staged the so-called "election" farce with barbarous terrorism and suppression, fraudulence and swindle supported by bayonets, trampling down the unanimous national will of the entire people of North and South Korea opposing the territorial division and national split and aspiring after an independent, peaceful unification of the country and put up Syngman Rhee, the arch-traitor to the nation reared long in the United States, and his clique and rigged up a puppet regime in South Korea, thus deepening the division of Korea openly. The Syngman Rhee "regime" was a puppet regime imposed upon the South Korean people entirely at the point of bayonets of U.S. imperialism. This was fully proved by the fact that this traitorous regime advertized as a "representative government" "recoguized by the U.N." and so on was overthrown by the heroic uprising of the South Korean people in April 1960.

The South Korean "regime" rigged up at the point of bayonets by U.S. imperialism is a completely dependent, treacherous regime which only changed its signboard from the "military government" to the so-called "government of the Republic of Korea" and a puppet regime which can exercise no sovereignty; it is nothing but a tool of U.S. imperialism for the execution of its colonial policy. Clear proof of this was furnished also by various "treaties" and "agreements" fabricated between U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet regime after the setting up of the puppet regime.

The "ROK-U.S. agreement on transfer of finance and property" trumped up by the U.S. imperialists in 1948 stipulated that the South Korean puppet regime shall "keep in full force all the present laws, ordinances and regulations of the United States military government" and that the "ownership of properties and appendages in the Republic of Korea, movable or immovable, regardless of the form which the U.S. government is interested in, shall be transferred at the request of the U.S. government." In this way, the U.S. imperialists stipulated by law that the South Korean puppet regime is nothing but the extension of the U.S. military government and they can exercise unrestricted control over the South Korean economy.

And the "temporary administrative agreement on the military affairs and security to be enforced in the transitional period" stipulated that the "U.S. army commander in Korea shall be responsible for the command of the security units of the Republic of Korea consisting of all the present police, Coastal Guards and National Defence Guards units" and "have the right to exercise general operational control." Thus the U.S imperialists seized the prerogative of supreme command over all the military forces of South Korea.

After the establishment of the neo-colonialist, military fascist ruling machine in South Korea in this way, U.S. imperialism started stepping up war preparations in real earnest to occupy the whole of Korea by force of arms with it as a springboard.

U.S. imperialism shipped into South Korea various kinds of weapons and war materials worth 190 million dollars only in the one year of 1949 and armed the puppet army with them on a large scale.

Speaking at the U.S. House Appropriations Committee in May 1950, the then chief of the "E.C.A. Office in Korea" said:

"One hundred thousand men and officers of the South Korean army equipped with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans have wound up their preparations and are ready to start war at any moment."

As a link in their preparations for the provocation of a war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists further intensified their brutal suppression of the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for freedom, liberation and the uni-

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The people in the northern half of the Republic are fully ready to wage a decisive struggle at any time joining hands with the South Korean people, if so demanded by them, to kick the U.S. imperialists out of our land and accomplish the cause of national unification.

Pointing to the fact that the South Korean people are also given an active support and encouragement by the revolutionary people of the whole world and that the U.S. imperialists are hit hard in Vietnam, Cambodia and other parts of Asia and are now licking the dust, the appeal underlined that the U.S. imperialists are bound to be driven out of South Korea through the indomitable struggle of the North and South Korean people and the joint struggle of the fighting Asian countries.

The appeal pointed out in conclusion:

South Korean people, rally close around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and fight on more vigorously and more valiantly with a mounting confidence in a victory along the path indicated by the Leader!

A final victory belongs to our people who have risen up in the just cause.

Long live the Korean people who will achieve unification and independence!

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fication of the fatherland. One hundred thirty-two democratic political parties and public organizations were forcibly dissolved in South Korea in the two months of September and October 1949 and over 109,000 South Korean patriots and guiltless people were massacred at random by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the one year of 1949 alone. In Cheju-do Island, over 70,000 people or one-fourth of the whole population of the island were murdered in the period from 1948 to 1950.

Reporting about such sanguinary tragedies which drenched the whole area of South Korea with blood, even the **New York Times** pointed out in March 1950 that "terrorism unprecedented in the world prevails in many areas of South Korea."

Along with such war preparations, the U.S. imperialists further intensified acts of military provocation and armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic along the 38th parallel with each passing day. The South Korean puppet army under the command of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops intruded into the area of the northern half almost every day and continued vicious provocative atrocities—killing and kidnapping inhabitants, setting fire to peasants' houses and robbing them of their properties—and frequently conducted military invasion operations by mobilizing large units.

In 1949 alone, cases of such provocative armed invasion were committed as many as 1,836 times.

The above-mentioned facts bespeak that U.S. imperialism was virtually perpetrating a war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic already long before June 25, 1950.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made all sincere efforts from the outset to remove this grave danger of war facing the fatherland and the nation and unify the fatherland in a peaceful way at the earliest date.

The Joint Conference of Representatives of North and South Korean Political Parties and Public Organizations held in Pyongyang in April 1948 which was participated in even by representatives of right-wing political parties of South Korea, representing the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, put forth a proposal to establish a united all-Korea government by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea simultaneously. But the U.S. imperialists and a handful of their stooges turned it down and held treacherous "separate elections" in South Korea at last to rig up a puppet regime.

In September 1948, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed that the Soviet and American troops be withdrawn from Korea simultaneously and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves. In active response to this, the Soviet government soon withdrew all the Soviet troops from the area of the northern half of the Republic, but the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, hanging on in South Korea, kept stepping up war provocation manoeuvres.

The Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland comprising 72 political parties and public organizations of North and South Korea proposed in June 1949 to hold free, general elections in North and South Korea and found a united supreme legislative organ and unify the fatherland in a peaceful way. But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique obstructed the materialization of this proposal, too.

To cope with the prevailing situation, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea even proposed in June 1950 to achieve the unification of the country by way of amalgamating the Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean "national assembly" into a single all-Korea legislative organ. But the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, their stooges, answered this just, peaceful proposal for national unification with the provocation of a war at last.

3

On June 25, 1950 the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had been engaged in armed provocations on the 38th parallel for a long time, at last made the Syngman Rhee puppet clique start an all-out armed attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This recorded a most atrocious and most criminal page in the history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demanded the immediate discontinuation of this brigandish aggressive action so as to prevent the tragedies of a fratricidal war. But the U.S. imperialists captivated by the wild ambition to conquer the whole of Korea by force of arms advanced deep into the areas north of the 38th parallel, expanding the armed invasion on the whole front.

Driven to the limit of endurance under this condition, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could not but take a determined step for repelling the aggressors.

When the invasion of the Syngman Rhee puppet army was thwarted by the allout counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army and the enemy was faced with a crisis of total disintegration, the U.S. imperialists started a direct armed intervention on a large scale, raising a brazen hue and cry over the "intrusion" from the North, like a thief turning on the master with a club.

To whitewash their heinous criminal nature in unleashing a war of aggression against the Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors convened the United Nations Security Council as premeditated and hastily faked up an illegal "resolution" putting a label of "aggressor" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by reversing black and white and "legalizing" their armed intervention, in violation of all the relevant articles and elementary procedures stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

How preposterous and illegal this "resolution" was is illustrated by the fact that this "resolution" was fabricated by force with no confirmed material or investigation on the outbreak of the war on the 38th parallel but on the basis of a sheet of faked-up telegram sent by the so-called "UN Commission on Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, in the absence of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and even in gross violation of the principle of unanimity of the five permanent members, the essential condition for the adoption of the resolutions at the United Nations Security Council. The U.S. imperialists argued that they had undertaken the "United Nations police action" in Korea in accordance with this "resolution." But, the shameless, deceptive farce staged by them at the United Nations was exposed in all its nakedness by the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops had been actually committing a large-scale armed invasion in Korea before the fabrication of this "resolution."

The truth about the U.S. imperialists' provocation of the war of aggression in Korea was brought into daylight by the secret documents seized by the Korean People's Army from the secret archives of the South Korean puppet government when liberating Seoul and many other facts, together with the fact that they had ceaselessly perpetrated armed attacks on the northern half of the Republic before the provocation of the war in 1950.

U.S. defence secretary Johnson and chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff Bradley themselves came to Tokyo in June 1950, just before provoking the war and held a series of special secret confabs with MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Far Eastern Forces, in connection with the provocation of the Korean war.

On this basis, that notorious warmonger Dulles himself flew into South Korea on June 17, 1950 to light the fuse of war. After inspecting the 38th parallel on June 18 and making the final examination of the "northward expedition" plan in a trench, Dulles blustered: "The United States is ready to render both material and moral aid to South Korea fighting against communism... The communists would eventually lose their domination over North Korea" (Seoul, June 19, 1950, **UP**), openly revealing the sinister designs for the provocation of a war.

The U.S. imperialists set in motion all the propaganda media available after provoking the war of aggression in Korea to raise a loud cry over a "surprise attack" from the North. But in fact the U.S. state department had already prepared a draft "resolution" before igniting the war in Korea to make it appear that this armed invasion was launched in accordance with the UN "resolution."

John Hickerson, the then assistant secretary of state for United Nations affairs, answering a question of Senator Ferguson during the discussion of the state department budget at the U.S. Senate appropriations committee on June 5, 1951, confessed that the state department had already decided before the outbreak of the Korean war to take this "question" to the "United Nations" and "knew in general what we were going to say" and "had a skeleton of a resolution here." (I.F. Stone, **The Hidden History of the Korean War**, New York, 1952.)

The U.S. magazine **Life** wrote: "We had never seen in any war throughout our history such extensive preparations as made at the time of the outbreak of this war." (**Life** for August, 1950.)

Simultaneously with starting the war of aggression in Korea under such scrupulous plan of aggression worked out beforehand, the U.S. imperialists occupied Taiwan, an integral part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and openly perpetrated hostile provocations against the Chinese people and ran riot to expand the flame of war to the whole area of Asia.

By this stereotyped method of provoking a war of aggression and laying the blame at the door of another, the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of aggression in Vietnam and perpetrated an armed invasion of Cuba and started an armed invasion of Cambodia recently in the same way.

Though the U.S. imperialist aggressors described their armed invasion against the Korean people as so-called "UN police action," they resorted in the war of aggression to most barbarous and most brutal methods ever in the history of war by mobilizing large armed forces rare to be seen.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized in the Korean war one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force and the bulk of their Pacific Fleet plus troops of 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet army—huge armed forces over two million strong—and a vast amount of up-to-date combat equipment and launched a scorched-earth operation of killing, burning and destroying all and used even bacteriological weapons. Hence things went to such a pass that "one of the problems which began to trouble the UN forces in Korea... was that there was nothing left to destroy." (I.F. Stone, **The Hidden History of the Korean War**, New York, 1952.)

During the war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors burnt or destroyed upwards of 8,700 factories and production establishments, over 600,000 houses, more than 5,000 schools and thousands of cultural and public welfare facilities in the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists committed thrice-cursed, barbarous massacre everywhere they went during their temporary occupation of areas of the northern half of the Republic.

The massacre in Sinchon county, Hwanghae Province, is the most typical example of the numerous cases of barbarous massacre committed by them in the northern half of the Republic. During some 45 days of occupation of Sinchon county, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops murdered 35,383 people or a quarter of the total population of the county. The blood-thirsty U.S. imperialist human-butchers perpetrated without hesitation all kinds of brutal barbarities which were enough to make even beasts turn away their faces, such as burying people alive, skinning them alive, ripping up their abdomen, cutting off women's breasts, driving nails into the heads of people and gouging out their eyeballs.

The atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea surpassed by far the shuddering barbarities perpetrated by the Hitlerites in the "Oswiencim" and "Majdanek" concentration camps.

In the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists revealed before the whole world their beastly nature in all its nakedness as the truculent enemy of mankind.

With no desperate barbarities, however, could the U.S. imperialists subdue the Korean people who rose up in the just Fatherland Liberation War.

The heroic Korean people smashed the barbarous invasion of the imperialist allied forces headed by U.S. imperialism and defended with blood every inch of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and upheld the freedom, independence and the honour of the nation to the end.

In the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people enjoyed active support and encouragement of many countries and hundreds of millions of people of the world.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries rendered material and moral assistance to the Korean people. Especially, the Chinese people sent volunteers formed of their fine sons and daughters and assisted the just struggle of the Korean people with blood.

In the three-year-long Korean war, the U.S. imperialists had more than 1,093,800 men killed, wounded or captured, including over 397,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor army soldiers, and had over 12,200 planes, more than 560 various warships, over 3,000 tanks and a huge amount of other combat equipment destroyed or damaged.

The losses of the U.S. imperialists in the armed forces and combat equipment in the three-year-long Korean war were nearly 2.3 times those they had sustained in the four years of the Pacific war during the Second World War.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated a barbarous destructive and genocide war without precedent under the signboard of the U.N. But they, after all, could not but kneel down before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement at the very spot where they had provoked the war.

The crushing defeat of U.S. imperialism in the Korean war was the first and severest defeat in its history of aggression. For this ignominious defeat, the "myth" about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism was smashed into pieces and U.S. imperialism started on the downgrade from that time.

The experience of the Korean war clearly demonstrated that when the people, though of a small country, firmly unite and fight valiantly to a finish, tightly holding arms in their hands, for the freedom and independence of the country, they can well beat down any ferocious imperialist aggressive force and win victory.

4

The ceasefire in Korea created a new possibility for the peaceful solution of the question of Korean unification.

The Armistice Agreement, as its preamble pointed out, was concluded with an aim to "insure complete cessation of hostilities and all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, faithfully implementing the Armistice Agreement, has made all efforts to convert the armistice into a durable peace and achieve a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

But, the U.S. imperialists, refusing to give up the wild ambition which they could not attain in their war of aggression in Korea and crudely violating the Armistice Agreement from the first days, took the road of hindering the peaceful solution of the Korean question by all means, perpetuating their occupation of South Korea and ever more intensifying their policy of reducing it to a colonial military base. In less than half a month after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists concluded with the South Korean puppet government the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty" stipulating the perpetual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression army in complete contravention of the Armistice Agreement which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Following this, in December 1953, the U.S. imperialists rejected the convening of a political conference on the peaceful settlement of the question of Korean unification, envisaged in the Armistice Agreement. U.S. imperialism scrapped more obstinately every provision of the Armistice Agreement after scuttling the convening of the political conference.

After the ceasefire, the U.S. imperialists violated in every way Sub-paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement which prohibits the reinforcement of military personnel and the introduction of reinforcing combat materials into Korea and increased the South Korean puppet troops two times those at the time of the ceasefire.

In disregard of the stipulation of the Armistice Agreement that amendments and additions to this agreement "must be mutually agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides," the U.S. imperialists declared in June 1957 the unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction of the reinforcing combat materials and introduced into South Korea "Honest John" rockets, 280 mm atomic guns, "Nike-Hercules" and "Hawk" guided missiles in a big way, thus openly turning it into a base of atomic weapons and guided missiles.

As to this, Lemnitzer, the then commander of the U.S. 8th army occupying South Korea, brazenfacedly ranted that "we succeeded in abrogating Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement through several years of our efforts and now we have weapons of new type there." (Washington, February 3, 1960, **UPI**.)

As preparations for another war made headway in South Korea in full force, U.S. imperialism wantonly trampled underfoot the provisions of the Armistice Agreement which ban hostilities and all acts of armed force and committed military provocations with increasing intensity against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique infiltrated military personnel and armed spies into the area of the northern half of the Republic to commit such acts as raid, murder, arson and kidnapping; in the air, they dispatched aircraft to perpetrate reconnaissance and hostile acts; on the sea, they sent warships and armed vessels, shelling our coastal areas, attacking fishing boats and kidnapping peaceable fishermen without interruption.

Such hostile provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have further increased as the days and years went by.

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The number of military provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement by U.S. imperialism increased to 2,517 in 1961 from 300 or so in 1954, and it sharply grew to 6,484 in 1963 and 6,953 in 1965, counting only those officially brought before the Military Armistice Commission.

Military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of the Republic have gone to extremes especially since Johnson visited South Korea in October 1966 to directly give impetus to the machinations for the provocation of another war.

Cases of various kinds of military provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by U.S. imperialism numbered 8,438 in 1967 and 11,156 in 1968.

The number of shells and bullets fired by the U.S. imperialist aggression army at the area of our side in violation of the Armistice Agreement only in one year from October 1966, right after Johnson's visit to South Korea, to September 1967 was more than 5 times those fired by it in violation of the Armistice Agreement during 13 years after the ceasefire. This fact alone clearly showed to what extent the military provocations of U.S. imperialism have gone.

All this showed that the U.S. imperialists went over from the stage of war preparation to the stage of direct provocation of war in Korea.

In this way, U.S. imperialism has doggedly hampered the peaceful unification of Korea, consistently pursuing the policies of aggression and war.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced all reasonable proposals to bring earlier the peaceful unification of Korea and made active efforts for their realization, even after the Geneva Conference which was convened in 1954 for the purpose of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question was scuttled owing to the subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

Each time opportunity arose, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed consistently and repeatedly to realize the unification of Korea through the establishment of an all-Korea unified government embracing the representatives of people of all walks of life, by way of holding free North-South general elections by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis without interference of any outside forces after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea. In response to this, the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from Korea on their own initiative already long ago.

But the U.S. imperialist aggression army refused to withdraw and is staying on in South Korea, persistently hampering the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also proposed to institute a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional measure before the accomplishment of the complete unification, if free North-South general elections could not be held immediately.

And it proposed to realize economic and cultural exchanges and mutual travel between North and South Korea and ensure, as a minimum humanitarian measure, correspondence at least between parents, wives and children, relatives and friends who, separated in the North and South, knew nothing about each other.

The Government of the Republic proposed time and again to make the U.S. imperialist aggression army withdraw, to conclude a peace agreement on the North and South not attacking the other side and reduce the numerical strength of the armies of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively, in order to remove the tension between the North and South and create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful unification of the country.

It took even the measure of reducing its army by 80,000 men as a practical example for this.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly proposed to hold North-South negotiations at any time to discuss the question of the country's unification.

All the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful unification are most fair and aboveboard and realistic ones acceptable to all.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, however, have opposed all the reasonable and just proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful unification of the country, answering our sincere efforts each time with aggressive provocations.

Yet, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have never put forward any proposal on the question of Korean unification, acceptable to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in opposing our just proposals for unification.

The South Korean puppet clique clamour about the so-called "unification by prevailing over communism" at the instigation of U.S. imperialism. "Unification by prevailing over communism" is, after all, no more than an intention to fight against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique also bandy about the so-called "elections under the U.N. supervision" as a shield to cover up their criminal nature and only to hamper the unification of Korea.

To call for holding elections for the unification of Korea what they call "under the U.N. supervision" is, in itself, an act ignoring the sovereignty of our nation. Originally, the United Nations has no ground whatsoever to interfere in the question of Korean unification, a domestic affair of the Korean people, in the light of the principle laid down in Article 2, Paragraph 7 of its Charter.

Furthermore, the United Nations has lost even the moral authority to meddle in the solution of the question of Korean unification as it was reduced to a belligerent party in the Korean war with its flag being abused by the U.S. imperialists.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique insist only on the so-called "elections under the U.N.-supervision." This is because they are afraid of conducting independent, free general elections by the Koreans themselves. Their insistence proceeded from the sinister purpose to "legalize" the colonial ruling system forced on South Korea with the signboard of the United Nations and extend it to the whole of Korea.

Unable to endure any longer the continued delay in the country's unification, caused by the obstructive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique, and the continuation of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean people overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime through their popular uprising in April 1960. And after that they waged a mass movement in support of the peaceful unification proposal advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. Thus, there was a stronger tendency than ever before towards intercourse and negotiation between the North and South.

Frightened by this, the U.S. imperialists cooked up a military coup by instigating the puppet Pak Jung Hi military fascist gangsters. Particularly they arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random thousands of, tens of thousands of democratic figures and patriotic people who had called for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique unconditionally charge those South Korean people who merely utter the words peaceful unification with a "violation of the state policy" and punish them on a charge of "treason."

Already long ago the "Progressive Party" of South Korea was dissolved and its Chairman Cho Bong Am was sentenced to death only because it advocated peaceful unification in a puppet presidential election campaign.

After the fascist military coup, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique brutally murdered without trial Li Hun Gu, former "member of the House of Councillors" of South Korea and a leader of the "United Socialist Party," and Choe Gun U, Chairman of the "Socialist Party," for the mere reason that they called for peaceful unification, and raided and closed down South Korean daily **Minjok Ilbo** and put its director Cho Yong Su to death for the same reason.

Such cases of suppression are innumerable in South Korea.

In April 1964, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique arrested and imprisoned inhabitants in Ryongsan district, Seoul, and sentenced them to heavy penalties for the reason that they jointly worked out an "explanation of the unification policy" aspiring to the independent, peaceful unification of Korea and affixed their signatures to it.

The U.S. imperialists try to "justify" their persistent obstruction of the peaceful unification of Korea, the conversion of South Korea into a colonial military base and their heinous military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by describing them as something for checking "communist threat from the north" and "protecting" South Korea.

But, the "communist threat from the north" does not exist at all and can never exist.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proclaimed more than once that it has no intention to march to the south nor will to settle the question of Korean unification by force of arms. There is no change still now in the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on unifying the country on independent, democratic principles by peaceful means.

Today, the threat of a new war in Korea precisely lies in that the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea thousands of miles away from their country and are incessantly perpetrating aggression and war provocation manoeuvres.

This fact is clearly proved by a number of documents of apology alone the U.S. imperialist aggressors submitted to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The document of apology submitted by the government of the United States of America to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the time of the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" points out as follows:

"The Government of the United States of America, acknowledging the validity of the confessions of the crew of the USS 'Pueblo' and of the documents of evidence produced by the representative of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the effect that the ship, which was seized by the self-defence measures of the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 23, 1968, had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on many occasions and conducted espionage activities of spying out important military and state secrets of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, shoulders full responsibility and solemnly apologizes for the grave acts of espionage committed by the U.S. ship against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and gives firm assurance that no U.S. ship will intrude again in future into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggressors made such apology and gave assurances to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly on May 15, 1964, May 21, 1965, and on December 3, 1969. Had the U.S. imperialists not occupied South Korea, there would not have been such tension as we see today nor danger of war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists clamour about the "threat from the north" while hindering by all means the conclusion of a peace agreement between North and South Korea on both sides refraining from the use of armed force against each other. This fully reveals their true colours as the aggressor.

In a nutshell, the "threat of communist aggression from the north" is nothing but a screen put up by the U.S. imperialists for veiling their sinister design to keep South Korea under their occupation and invade the whole of Korea and, furthermore, Asia.

The U.S. imperialists rant as if the responsibility for the "protection" of South Korea rests with them, but the South Korean people have never asked the U.S. imperialist aggressors for any "protection."

The heinous nature of the so-called "aid" and "protection" vaunted by the U.S. imperialists finds clear expression also in the miserable realities of South Korea today.

Owing to the most reactionary colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has been reduced to a living hell where poverty and hunger, terrorism and massacre prevail.

It is not the puppet regime but the U.S. imperialists and the "U.S. embassy in South Korea," "U.S. international development agency in South Korea" and "U.S. army command in South Korea," local instruments of their colonial rule, that have the political supremacy, economic arteries and military supreme command in South Korea today. This is a fact known too well.

After the armistice the U.S. imperialists cooked up many more "treaties" and "agreements" which synthesized, systematized and revised for the worse various kinds of aggressive and shackling "treaties" and "agreements" trumped up at the time of fabricating the puppet regime, and thus completely converted South Korea into their colony by "law."

Even according to the so-called "ROK-U.S. economic and technical agreement" concluded in February 1961, all the activities of the South Korean puppet government shall be "subject to the pertinent U.S. laws and regulations" and the U.S. imperialists have the right to "observe and re-examine without restriction the planning work and relevant records" of South Korea. The South Korean puppet clique are duty bound to "offer perfect information on the planning work... and other related information to the government of the United States of America," to come under its control and give it to the maximum all manpower and material resources needed in achieving the aim of military aggression of U.S. imperialism. This "agreement" even stipulates that all the Americans and even their families who visit South Korea are to receive equal treatment with diplomats and are exempt from all taxes.

This is a perfect codification of the relations of domination and subordination between metropolitan state and colony.

As a result, the U.S. imperialists have seized the right to control and inspect the political, economic, military and other fields including budget deliberation of the South Korean puppet clique. The South Korean puppet clique cannot freely conduct even production activities, to say nothing of the compilation of the budget, without an approval of the U.S. imperialist master.

No wonder, the U.S. newspaper **Washington Post** wrote that "the present government is essentially a military regime dictated by the United States" (Washington, June 20, 1967, **Reuter**) and even a U.S. senator said that "such countries as South Korea... are subordinates of the United States." (New York, October 11, 1965, AFP.) The U.S. imperialists made desperate efforts to recruit cannon fodder to be sent to the shambles of the aggressive war in South Vietnam, but could not get any or got only hundreds or thousands at the most from their "allies" and followers. They, however, recruited more than 50,000 men in South Korea. This vividly shows South Korea's disgraceful position of colonial slavery.

The colonial predatory policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists at will after seizing all power has led the South Korean economy to an irrevocable ruin and driven the people into the "greatest hardships of living in 4,000 years." The national industry of South Korea has gone to bankruptcy and its rural economy, too, has been severely destroyed. Today South Korea, once known as a granary of our country, has been turned into an area of chronic famine which has to import more than one million tons of grain annually.

Owing to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the national culture and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people have been totally trampled underfoot and all descriptions of immorality and depravity prevail throughout South Korea. The South Korean people are going in rags and hungry due to double and treble exploitation and oppression, many people roaming about the streets in search of jobs.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique appropriate more than 70 per cent of the budget annually to military expenditure and impose a heavier burden of taxes upon the people to raise it.

Today the U.S. imperialists are lording it over South Korea as dominator and plunderer. This is clearly proved by the fact that they commit unchecked all sorts of brutish atrocities, such as murder, assault, plunder, arson and rape, and go scotfree.

Many instances of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' national insults and brutal atrocities against the South Korean people defy human imagination.

On March 5, 1970, in Tongduchon, Kyonggi Province, two villainous U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stabbed at random a sleeping Korean couple Kim in the throat with a razor and killed them. (Seoul, March 1970, South-Korean news agency **Tongyang**.) On February 22, 1969, in a mountain in Kumi-up, Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province, five U.S. imperialist aggressor army rascals fired shotguns at four Korean children, sending them to the ground on the spot. (South Korean paper **Kyonghyang Sinmun**, Feb. 24, 1969.) On May 24, 1968, in Chilgok county, North Kyongsang Province, a brigandish bulldozer driver of the U.S. imperialist aggression army drove his bulldozer over three Korean children and killed them on the spot. (South Korean paper **Ryongnam Ilbo**, May 26, 1968.) On February 16, 1967, in Pugok-ri, Kwanin-myon, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, U.S. imperialist aggressor troops fired an 18-inch trench mortar taking inhabitants there as a target and killed eight of them on the spot and heavily injured two others. (Seoul, Feb. 17, 1967, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.) On March 30, 1969, more than 50 U.S. imperialist aggressor army bandits assaulted inhabitants in Tongmun-ri, Taean-myon, Sosan county, South Chungchong Province, with knives and clubs, inflicting heavy wounds upon five of them. (South Korean paper **Taejon Ilbo**, Apr. 1, 1969.) On December 17, 1968, in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, three U.S. imperialist aggressor army bandits dragged a Korean woman to a heated stove by force and burned her face with it till she fell unconscious. (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, Dec. 18, 1968.) On August 5, 1968, a villainous officer of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army set a

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military dog at a Korean youth and heavily injured him. (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo**, Sep. 3, 1968.) On May 10, 1970, in Hakik-dong, Inchon city, Kyonggi Province, more than 30 U.S. imperialist aggressor army bandits beat a woman till she lost consciousness and raped her in turn. (Inchon, May 15, 1970, South Korean news agency **Tonghwa**.) On February 28, 1968, a U.S. imperialist aggressor army scoundrel brutally killed a woman in Ritaewon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, when she resisted his attempt to rape her and ran away after setting fire to her dead body. (South Korean paper **Choson Ilbo**, Feb. 29, 1968.) Such beastly atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are countless.

Even according to the extremely dwarfed figures released by the South Korean publications, cases of such hair-raising outrages committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in South Korea numbered over 3,400 in the two years from February 1967 to early February 1969 alone. (South Korean paper **Chonnam Maeil Sinmun**, Feb. 1, 1969.)

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people. Since the first days of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists the South Korean people have waged a stubborn struggle against the aggressors. The October popular resistance struggle in 1946, the April uprising in 1960 which toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, and incessant struggles of the South Korean people which took place one after another against the "ROK-Japan talks," for scrapping the treacherous "ROK-Japan treaty" and smashing the machinations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for long-term office shook the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism to its very foundation.

The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is gaining in scope as the days go by and it is developing into the active anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of various forms including the armed struggle.

Upset by this, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are intensifying with greater frenzy the bestial suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean patriotic people, describing it as "aggression from North Korea." Various "cases" such as the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" and "case of the revolutionary organization in the Imja-do Island" which were reported in South Korea last year were an important manifestation of the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested and imprisoned Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, and many other revolutionaries and patriots and put them to medieval torture and death.

Those involved in the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and other cases, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique alleged as doings of North Korea, are university professors, figures of the press circle, armymen and "government" employees in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges can never conceal the stark fact that the present crisis of South Korea is precisely the product of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, which can be ascribed to no one.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes of our nation and the main obstacle in the way of Korea's unification and a constant source of the tension and danger of a new war in Korea.

5

The U.S. imperialists are still playing with fire almost every day against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, continuously screwing up the tension in Korea to an extreme pitch.

As widely known to the world, the incident of the "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists, in 1968 and the incident of the U.S. imperialists' spy plane "EC-121" in 1969 were a link in the U.S. imperialists' premeditated scheme to unleash a new war in Korea.

This was clearly borne out by the frantic war rackets which the U.S. imperialists kicked up, amassing their huge aggressor armed forces around our country on a larger scale on the pretext of the incidents of the "Pueblo" and "EC-121."

It was an exercise of sovereignty publicly recognised by international law to capture the armed spy ship and shoot down the spy plane which perpetrated espionage and hostile acts after intruding into the territorial waters and air space of our country, and this is an inviolable right of the Korean people themselves which no one is allowed to encroach upon.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists, with these incidents as an occasion, newly formed the 71st task force by mobilizing huge armed forces and deployed it in the sea off our country and brought into South Korea hundreds of fighter-bombers and reinforcements from Japan and the Pacific area, to threaten the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The situation in our country which was strained to the extreme due to this frantic war clamour still remains tense.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have established a "war-time system" throughout South Korea, issued an emergency mobilisation order to the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet army and are continuously reinforcing their aggressor armed forces along the Military Demarcation Line, putting them on "special stand-by alert."

In order to reinforce the combat power of their aggressor forces occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists "deployed along the ceasefire line U.S. troops with combat experiences in Vietnam" and "...extended the term of service of the officers and men of the U.S. 8th army" (South Korean paper **Tonga Ilbo**, May 9, 1969) and have deployed in Okinawa, Hawaii and Japan the army and marines relieved from South Vietnam to "counter any emergency in Korea... and any other area of the Far East" (**AP**, Washington, June 17, 1969).

While constantly maintaining the South Korean puppet army 700,000 strong, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges newly formed the "homeland reserve force" of more than two million men to draft more South Korean youths and middle-aged as cannon-fodder and are hastening their complete armament, twaddling that "1970 is the year of completing the conversion of the reserve forces into forces with war potential."

The U.S. imperialists continue reinforcing the air force in South Korea. They have recently brought into South Korea the 95th fighter-bomber wing and the 334th and 335th fighter wings consisting of "F-4 Phantoms" under the 5th air force (South Korean **Radio Hanguk Munhwa**, December 16, 1969) and on June 2 introduced into South Korea two tactical air groups consisting of "F-4 Phantoms" under the U.S. strategic air force command to reinforce the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea (South Korean news agency **Tonghwa**, June 2, 1970) and brought into South Korea 16 "F-4 Phantoms" and tens of "U-10 B" military aircraft and handed them over to the South Korean puppet army (U.S. paper **Stars and Stripes**, November 29, 1969).

Last February they transferred tens of "T-33" jets and 15 "F-5 B" jet fighters to the South Korean puppet army (South Korean **Radio Chungang**, February 4, 1970) and last May handed scores of "C-54" large-size transport aircraft over to the South Korean puppet army (South Korean **Radio Tongyang**, May 15, 1970).

The U.S. imperialists are speeding up the modernisation of the military equipment of the South Korean puppet army by continually bringing in various new-type guns and new-type military vehicles and large amount of other lethal weapons and combat equipment, besides military aircraft.

Strategic highways, harbours, military airfields and various other military bases and military set-ups are being newly built or expanded in all parts of South Korea in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

The South Korean puppet clique, on orders of the U.S. imperialists, are building the Inchon port into a "special port" and stepping up the expansion projects of 30 ports including Pusan, Mokpo and Pohang, while hastening the construction of strategic highways under the name of building "high-speed highways."

Having completed a "landing strip for large transport planes" in Uijongbu near the Military Demarcation Line (South Korean news agency **Tonghwa**, Seoul, September 11, 1969), the U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the expansion of the major airfields in Kimpo, Ulsan, Cheju, Chonju, Ryosu and so forth and the building of new airfields in Kosan and Mosulpo areas and hurrying with the construction of helicopter landing fields in 499 islands on West and South Seas (South Korean news agency **Tonghwa**, Seoul, January 27, 1970).

The U.S. imperialists subordinate all the manpower and material resources of South Korea to their military end and war policy.

The U.S. imperialists are speeding up the militarisation of the South Korean economy under the cloak of "modernisation" of economy to meet their military demands.

The U.S. imperialists have decided to render South Korea a military "aid" and special military "aid" to the tune of 210 million dollars or 60 per cent of the foreign military "aid" in the 1970 fiscal year (**UPI**, Washington, January 27, 1970).

Moreover, they ordered the South Korean puppet government to draw up this year a colossal war budget exceeding 432,700 million won, a 34 per cent increase above last year and 7.6 times the figure of 1961, imposing heavy burdens of military expenditure upon the South Korean people languishing in poverty. (South Korean **Radio Tongyang**, December 24, 1969.)

As a result, South Korea has been turned today into a huge army camp where vast military forces are amassed and everything serves war policy, into a drill ground for the provocation of a new war.

The U.S. imperialists send their war servants to frequent South Korea and run about frontline areas and military bases, and summon South Korean puppets to Washington almost at an interval of one month to repeat war confabs. This well shows how frantically they are trying to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea.

In August last year, Nixon, the warlike boss, directly called out puppet Pak Jung Hi to San Francisco and raised a noisy din, "reassuring" him of "joint retaliation" on the northern half of the Republic and promising an increased "military aid" to South Korea.

This year alone, the U.S. army commander and deputy commander in the Pacific, the airborne commander of the U.S. air force, air-defence commander of the U.S. air force, the U.S. 5th air force commander and many other war servants crawled into South Korea and "studied" the "combat preparedness" for the provocation of a new war, running about the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and military bases. Some time ago, the U.S. imperialists summoned to Washington the so-called chief of general staff of the South Korean puppet army and held a closed-door confab to urge the perfection of "combat preparedness." (South Korean news agency **Tongyang**, Seoul, March 16, 1970.)

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, actively backed up by his master, is making quite a row about the "perfection of the thorough combat preparedness" and "completion of wartime emergency mobilisation system," raving: "Now is the time to take a decisive action." (**UPI**, San Francisco, August 22, 1969.)

The U.S. imperialists are staging everywhere in South Korea noisy military exercises in succession under the simulated conditions of their invasion against the northern half of the Republic.

In March last year alone, the U.S. imperialists staged an extremely provocative military exercise of "air-lifting" a large number of aggressor army units and quantities of war supplies to South Korea from the U.S. mainland under the code name of "Focus Retina" with a view to testing the preparations for a new war in Korea. (South Korean paper **Tonga Ilbo**, March 11, 1969.)

In May last year, the U.S. imperialists mobilised their aggressor army officers in South Korea and air force officers in Japan to carry out in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line "diversified exercise for experiencing in real bombing and strafing by fighter planes of the U.S. air force, and in air defence, air reconnaissance and the like." (South Korean **Radio Christian**, May 8, 1969.)

They also staged in March this year a so-called "ROK-U.S. joint anti-submarine exercise" "resembling a real battle" in the whole waters of South Korea by mobilising tens of various warships and aircraft. (South Korean **Radio Chungang**, March 4, 1970.)

In April alone, they staged a "large-scale spring mobile exercise of the field army" by mobilising tens of thousands of troops and fighter-bombers, and conducted on the East Sea off South Korea a "ROK-U.S. joint landing operation" with the participation of seamen of the U.S. 7th fleet and of the South Korean puppet navy and various naval craft and aircraft of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and held a war exercise called "exercise (B) on the map" under the simulated conditions of their war of aggression, by dragging out the puppet army and even "public servants" and civilians under the name of "measures to cope with an emergency." (South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, Seoul, April 10 and 28, 1970, South Korean **Radio Tongyang**, April 21, 1970.)

The U.S. imperialists are incessantly committing military provocations against the northern half of the Republic while stepping up in South Korea the preparations for a new war like these.

In the period from January to mid-June this year alone, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated over 5,100 cases of violation of the Armistice Agreement including armed raids and firing and shelling at the areas along the Military Demarcation Line to seek a pretext for the ignition of a new war.

The U.S. imperialists committed on April 21 and 22 armed provocations against posts of our side in the western sector of the Military Demarcation Line and on April 29 illegally brought quantities of heavy weapons into the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the Military Damarcation Line and committed the grave military provocation of firing more than 10,000 shells and bullets toward our side.

On June 3 the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired tens of thousands of shells and bullets at posts of our People's Army in the Demilitarized Zone in the western and central sectors of the Military Demarcation Line.

On June 5 the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent the armed spy ship "I-2" into the coastal waters of our side in the West Sea to conduct an espionage act and kidnap fishing boats of our side. When this was thwarted by naval patrol boats of our People's Army, they shelled and fired at random at the patrol boats and fishing boats of our side and, synchronising with this, fighter planes of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces appeared and strafed our side and a furious artillery barrage came from the area under their control. This was a very grave provocative act.

The U.S. imperialists also ceaselessly infiltrate a large number of armed spies into the area of the northern half of the Republic.

Last year the cases of infiltration of the U.S. imperialists' armed spies reached nearly 70 only counting those our side formally protested against at the Military Armistice Commission.

On March 12, 13 and 27 and on April 11, 12, 24, 25 and 28, too, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the provocative act of infiltrating armed spy bandits one after another into the area of our side.

All sorts of unending reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are deliberate and premeditated ones designed to lead the situation to war by further aggravating the tension in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists openly continue hostile reconnaissance flight against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in an undisguised way even under "armed escort" and keep "air patrol" flight around our country of H-bomb loaded "B-52" strategic bombers. (**AFP**, Tokyo, October 23, 1969, **UPI**, Tokyo, October 24, 1969.)

The U.S. imperialists say that their planes are flying over the high seas. But there is no ground to assure that they will not intrude into the territorial air of our country again.

If military planes of the U.S. imperialists intrude into the territorial air of our country, the Korean people will invariably take resolute action to defend their sovereignty. There is no other way.

Inasmuch as the U.S. imperialists declare that in that case they would launch a large-scale "retaliatory attack" with this as an excuse, today our country is in a dangerous situation in which it may be plunged into the vortex of total war at any moment even by a single incident of intrusion of U.S. imperialist aircraft.

The U.S. imperialists are drawing even the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, into the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists who revived and rearmed Japanese militarism in wanton violation of international conventions after World War II have now reached the stage of directly putting up the Japanese troops to the fore in military aggression on Korea and Asia, dangling out a bait for aggressive conspiracy to the Japanese reactionary ruling circles.

The Japanese militarists revived under the active aegis of U.S. imperialism are trying to reinvade South Korea and use it as the springboard in realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" in return for their active participation in the U.S. imperialists' policy of war exactly in the way they used to commit aggression and pillage historically with the backing of big powers.

Based on such calculation, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists drew up the notorious "operation three arrows plan" already in 1963 which envisages the dispatch of the "self-defence forces" of Japan to Korea when the U.S. imperialists ignite a war in Korea. This was followed by the working out of a series of elaborated war plans such as "operation flying dragon plan" and "operation bull run plan." Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists hurriedly brought to conclusion the "ROK-

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Japan talks" with the puppet clique of South Korea in 1965 and rigged up the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty."

With the signing of the "ROK-Japan treaty" as an occasion, the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists has been stepped up in full force and a tripartite military alliance has been virtually formed between U.S. imperialism, the Sato government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique through bilateral military agreements.

In step with the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism for the provocation of a new war, the Japanese militarists have reorganized the "self-defence forces" of Japan, deployed their main force in the western area of Japan near our country and staged various military exercises under the simulated condition of operation in Korea, while strengthening military tie-up with the South Korean puppet clique to establish the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operation system."

Joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the "self-defence forces" of Japan and the puppet army of South Korea were held in succession including "U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint air force exercise" in October, 1965.

The Japanese militarists are creeping into South Korea all the more frequently and openly to map out detailed plan of action for joint operation. Last year alone, under the name of "group of goodwill visit" of the Japanese diet, "delegation" and the like, bosses of the Japanese militarist force, chief of staff of the ground "self-defence force," chairman of joint chiefs of staff and others wormed their way into South Korea one after another to "inspect" the units of the South Korean puppet army, strutting along the Military Demarcation Line, and hold closed-door war confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Today the Japanese militarists supply the South Korean puppet clique with various military equipment including tanks and military vehicles and ammunition production equipment in large quantities and directly undertake construction and expansion projects of military bases, military highways, naval ports and railway lines in South Korea.

How zealously the Japanese militarists are taking part in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war is clearly seen in the fact that the Sato government issued an "emergency combat alert" order to the "self-defence forces" (the Japanese news agency **Jiji**, Tokyo, March 27, 1968) and got "prepared for action" in line with the frantic war dins raised by the U.S. imperialist aggressors after the incidents of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the large spy plane "EC-121".

Since the publication of the U.S.-Japan "joint statement" after the Nixon-Sato talks in November last year, the Japanese militarists have become all the more undisguised in their hostile policy and attempt of military aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists fully revealed their sinister design to follow the basic principle of the "new Asian policy" of the so-called "Nixon doctrine," that is, to put up the Japanese militarist force in the foreground as the main task force in Asian aggression and frame up a new Asian "anti-communist" military alliance with it as the core by roping together the Pak Jung Hi clique, Chiang Kai-shek clique and other puppets of Asia. Actively tailing after this, the Sato government, together with U.S. imperialism, antagonize the peoples of Korea, China and Vietnam, impudently infringe upon their territorial integrity and extremely aggravate the situation in the whole area of Asia, prattling that South Korea "is indispensable to the security of Japan herself," that Taiwan too "is a most important factor for the security of Japan" and that South Vietnam is also connected with the "security" of Japan.

At the Japanese diet the Sato government blared out that Japan "will not remain an onlooker" in case a war breaks out again in Korea and a "forestalling attack" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should also be considered. (Japanese news agency **Jiji**, Tokyo, February 24, 1970.)

It even openly declared that it would send Japanese troops to South Korea under the trite aggressive pretext of "protection of Japanese residents." (**DPA**, Tokyo, March 3, 1970.)

These facts show that the Japanese militarists, who have been intensifying infiltration into the political, economic, cultural and all other domains of South Korea under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism after the signing of the "ROK-Japan treaty," have gone so far as to try to directly launch military aggression on Korea taking part in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for the provocation of new war.

Every sign makes it clear that if the Korean people fail to heighten revolutionary vigilance to the utmost and to make full preparations, the U.S. imperialists may ignite a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at any moment.

The situation is very tense and Korea is in a dangerous situation in which a war may be unleashed tomorrow or the day after tomorrow by U.S. imperialism.

Today peace in Korea is preserved only thanks to the utmost patience and staunch struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and to the struggle of the world peace-loving people.

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As historical facts show, the U.S. imperialists are the most vicious criminal and aggressor who brought the tragedy of split to us Korean people who were wrapped in joy of liberation, imposed the sanguinary disasters of fratricidal war upon our nation aspiring after unification, forced colonial subjugation on the South Korean people demanding independent development and is frantically trying today to bring the holocaust of a new war again to the Korean people.

Today the situation has been aggravated extremely and a danger of war breaking out again at any moment created in Korea. This is entirely because the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the policies of aggression and war against the Korean people in Korea thousands of miles away from their country.

The source of war in Korea lies in the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Accordingly, it also entirely depends on the U.S. imperialists whether a total war breaks out in Korea or not.

To prevent war in Korea today, this source of war must be removed first of all.

The U.S. imperialists must give up at once their manoeuvres for the provocation of aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and get out of South Korea without delay, taking along their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

This is the basic condition for preventing a new total war in Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding from the nature of its state and social system free from all sorts of exploitation and oppression, takes it as the bedrock of its foreign policy to struggle against aggression on other countries and for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to conclude, after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea, a peace agreement on North and South Korea pledging not to resort to attack each other and take the measure of reducing the armies of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively. This is the only reliable guarantee for preserving a durable peace in Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea is the prerequisite to the settlement of the question of the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently held and holds still now that Korea's unification should be achieved by peaceful means and independently by the Korean people themselves on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still holds that as a means for its realization a central unified government should be established through free North-South general elections on democratic principles and is ready to set up a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional measure, if necessary, before the accomplishment of the complete unification, while retaining the present different social systems in the North and South.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that trade and economic cooperation, mutual exchanges and cooperation in the fields of science, culture, art and sports should be realized between the North and South, postal exchange and personal visit be materialized between the both sides and North-South negotiations be conducted between representatives of various political parties and public organisations and all personages of popular character for the purpose of consulting these problems.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly holds that the United Nations should take the measure to repeal all its illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question" that were adopted under the coercion of U.S. imperialism in violation of the U.N. Charter, withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of "U.N. forces" and dissolve at once the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism.

There is no need of foreign troops in the solution of the question of Korean unification nor a ground for outside forces, whether they may be the U.N. or any other, to meddle in it. The Korean people are a sagacious and civilized nation who are fully able to settle their own internal affairs by themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clarifies again that an international conference of countries concerned may be convened, if necessary, to peacefuly settle the Korean question.

Exposing the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and making clear its consistent stand of principle on the question of the country's unification as mentioned above, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ardently appeals that all the peace-loving states and peoples of the world would direct deep attention to it, resolutely denounce U.S. imperialism's manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war and wage more extensively and vigorously the struggle demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea for the peaceful unification of Korea.

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy and No. 1 target of struggle of the peoples of the whole world. Apart from the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, peace cannot be safeguarded nor can national liberation, independence or victory of democracy and socialism be attained.

The struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and peacefully unifying the fatherland is a link in the whole chain of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle being waged on a world-wide scale and a just struggle for defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, in future, too, the Korean people will unite with the socialist countries and with the entire revolutionary people of the world and, particularly, fight in firm unity with all the revolutionary peoples of Asia to clear this region of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and build a new, independent and prospering Asia.

When the peoples of many countries of Asia making revolution form a common front and collectively deal blows at U.S. imperialism, they will surely be able to crush it and firmly guarantee the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that its fair and aboveboard assertion and position for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea, preservation of a durable peace in Korea and realization of the peaceful unification of Korea will enjoy the full support and sympathy of the governments and peoples of all countries of the world that value peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

Pyongyang, June 22, 1970

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the People's Republic of Southern Yemen; head of the delegation of the General Union of Workers of Algeria Issad Abdel Kader, Secretary of the National Directorship of the General Union of Workers of Algeria; head of the delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of the People's Republic of the Congo Bouhouayi Dominique, Deputy Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of the People's Republic of the Congo; Permanent Representative Roberto Olmos of the Secretariat of the Permanent Congress of the United Trade Unions of the Working People of Latin America; head of the delegation of the Youth Department of the Dominican Communist Party Daniel Rodriguez, Director of the Youth Department of the Dominican Communist Party; head of the delegation of the General Union of Peasants' Societies of Iraq Karim Jwasin Sulaiman, General Secretary of the General Union of Peasants' Societies of Iraq; head of the delegation of the Independent Students' Union of Ceylon Kunaratne Dantanirayana Shelton, Chairman of the Independent Students' Union of Ceylon; and Abdourahmane Sou, Chief of the U.N. Affairs Section of the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea.

Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, declared the rally open.

Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a speech at the rally.

Then he was followed by heads of the delegations of many countries—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Comrade Huang Yung-sheng; head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Comrade Tran Huu Duc; head of the delegation of the Republic of South Vietnam His Excellency Nguyen Van Hieu; and head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Front His Excellency Sanan Southichak.

The representative of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification present at the mass rally submitted a written speech.

Written speeches were also submitted by head of the delegation of the Central Union of Workers of Cuba Francisco Linares Calud; head of the delegation of the General Union of Workers of Algeria Issad Abdel Kader; head of the delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of the People's Republic of the Congo Bouhouayi Dominique; head of the delegation of the Youth Department of the Dominican Communist Party Daniel Rodriguez; and head of the delegation of the Independent Students' Union of Ceylon Kunaratne Dantanirayana Shelton.

An appeal addressed to the South Korean people was adopted on the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The mass rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration of over 200,000 citizens of the capital.

Respectfully carried in the van of the demonstrators was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements. They marched, carrying with them huge slogans reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Let us arm ourselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The demonstrators carrying slogan boards reading "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors!" "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!" "Let us drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor army out of South Korea and unify the fatherland independently!" "Long live the anti-imperialist joint front of the revolutionary peoples of Asia including Korea, China, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos!" manifested the burning determination to sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their puppets.

The paraders also marched carrying posters and slogans reading "Long live the unity of the socialist countries and the solidarity of the international communist movement!" and "Long live the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist united front of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the peoples of the whole world!"

The mass rally and mass demonstration showed the invincible fighting power of the heroic Korean people rallied closely with one mind and one will around the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the firm resolve of our people to drive the 100-odd-year-old sworn enemy U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and unify the country independently and the strong stamina of our people to fight on resolutely in firm unity with the peoples of the countries of the world making revolution, with the peoples of many Asian countries making revolution in particular, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

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Grand mass meetings and mammoth demonstrations were also held in all provincial seats and Kaesong on the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

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